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Beautiful Flowers and Delicious Vegetables Gathered Fresh from Your Own Garden. Frown from Our Premium Plants and Seeds.



COLLECTION A. Six Choice Everblooming Roses.

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Cover d with flowers. **Et ville de Lyon**. The only really successful and vigor-ous ever-blooming garden rose of its color, – an attractive un-usual shade of lemon-yellow. The flowers are large, rich, full and fragrant, with exquisitely shaped and shaded buds.



Enclosed find for which please send VICK'S MAGAZINI years to My address or List of names enclosed and send me collection. in accordance with your offer in March VICK's. Name...

State.

P. O....

St. or R. F. D.....

Any or all of the collections below with the compliments of VICK'S MAGA-ZINE will be sent to you in return for your good will and a few moments spent in showing the magazine to your friends and in sending us their subscriptions. The plants are excellent stock from a reputable grower. The secds are all the fresh cuop, good strains, of high-germinating power. These unusually Liberal Pre-miums are offered in order that the circulation of VICK'S MAGAZINE may keep pace with the improvements announced on the opposite page and to make it in many new homes the household friend that for nearly thirty years it has been in thou-sands of older ones.

No Changes can be made in the six collections offered. We are enabled to offer them so cheap only by having them put up for us in large quantities. They must be sent just as listed.

COLLECTION B.

Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed. From one or two seed packets may be grown a beautiful row of daintily bright and fragrant flowers. Our mixture will give flowers in new and delicate shades of pink, blue, lavender, and rose, also pure white. The most graceful of all flowers for cutting. Alyssam, Sweet. A low attractive little edging plant, with delicate sprays of small, honey-scented white flowers. Much used for window boxes and for cutting

Cutting, **Poppies, Double Mixed.** This is an annual strain that blooms quickly from seed, presenting a delightful variety of silken, fluffy,brilliant or delicately

Poppies, Double a delightful variety of silken, huny, of the form seed, presenting a delightful variety of silken, huny, of the silken, huny, of the silken, where all other flowers fail in dry, hot dry weather, this may be sown with the assurance that it will succeed. A bed of it is a perfect rainbow of bright colors on sunny mornings. Marigold, Mixed. These show many glittering tints of yellow, pure in some flowers, in others shaded or ringed with red-brown. Even under unfavorable conditions their thick bushy tops are fairly hidden by flowers until after frost. The brilliant "flame-flower" found so rich and the brilliant "flame-flower" hourds or ich and the source of the shade of the brilliant "flame-flower" found so rich and the source of the shade of the brilliant "flame-flower" found so rich and the source of the shade of the source of the so

able conditions then there bads, top light "fame-flower" found so rich and effective in summer bedding. The plant is of low, spreading habit, producing clustered flowers of every imaginable color all summer.

COLLECTION D.

COLLECTION D. Asparagus, Mammoth White. Fine white shoots of this may be grown for the table the second season from the seeding. One of the very earliest spring vegetables, easily forced in winter. Bean, Stringless Green Pod. The housekeepers' favorite because it yields such large crops of tender stringless green pods. A choice new sort. Lettnee, Big Boston. A delicious large-heading sort, excellent for forcing in frames as well as for out door culture. Cucumber, Early Russian. A medium fruited, early, tender, green sort, with fruit just the right size and shape for pickling. Yields heavily. Muskmelon, Netted Gem or Rocky Ford. The well-known desirable sort with thick, green, sweet and luscious fich. Tomato, Earliana. The earliest and best large, smooth, red tomato. The plants yield abundant crops of thick, meaty, well-flavored fruit.

COLLECTION E.

Cabbage, Danish Bald Head, A very hardy, solid heading and long-keeping sort of ine quality. Radish, Early Scarlet White Tipped. A crisp-fieshed, quick growing vari-ety, with round, beautifully colored roots of good flavor colored roots of good flavor and inviting appearance. Celery, Golden Self Blanching. By far the best sort for home gardens as the center of the plant is natural-

Is white, crisp and nutry. Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen. Remains tender and delightful for table use, much longer than the earlier sorts, and has ears of larger size. Watermelon, Sweetheart. As fine for eating as it is for shipping. Well named, for the heavy, motiled melon has a thick, bright red heart of tender, melting fiesh.

iting fiesh. Squash, Hubbard. The best keeping winter variety, has rich, sweet-flavored, bright orange fiesh.

COLLECTION G.

Eggplant, Large Purple. This delicious vegetable is appreciated more each year as people learn how to cook it properly and how easy it is to

none each year as people rearn how to cook it properly and how easy it is to grow. Onion, Yellow Prizetaker. The handsome yellow onion kept on many fruit stands. The mild tender flesh makes it a favorite for silting. Pepper, Large Bell. The best sort for salads, pickles and "mangoes." Has large fruits and thick mild flesh, when green. Morning Glories. Japanese. These have been so greatly in de-mand of late years that the seed stores have been unable to supply the de-mand. To all the grace of the old morning-glory they add an extravagant luxuriance of growth, leaves oddly blotched with yellow or silver; and quite large flowers; flue for screens and hedges, and also grown as a food for chickens. Morning-glories and other vines may be trained over their stout stems.



stems. **To Secure These Secure These**

Note. For your convenience, we print the order blank. If you wish to preserve your magazine, it is not necessary to use it. ADDRESS DANSVILLE, N. Y., after April 15th.

Vick Publishing Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.



COLLECTION C.

Pansies, Choice Mixed These, like the sweet peas, are refined and dainty flowers that have crept into the hearts of people everywhere, and must find a place in their gardens. The mixture offered includes the favorite strams of marked types, with large, velvety flowers of purple, light blue, with harge, velvety flowers of purple, light blue, white, brown, red and various other shades; many of them have various odd, face-like markings. **Ricinus, Castor Beans**. These make beau-tiful screens or beds of foliage. They grow quickly to fine height and spread their broad, glistening leaves a foot or more wide from rich red or yellow stems. When the gay spike of curious seeds appears at the top, the effect is quite striking. Planted in many gardens for their medicinal oil and to keep moles away. **Four-o-clocks**. Old-time flowers of white

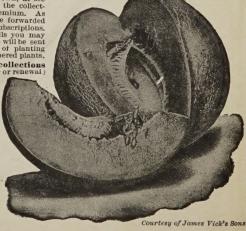
oles away. Four-o-clocks. Old-time flowers of white, nk, rose and yellow, some blossoms showing all lesse colors. The plants make vigorous, perma-ent bushes, and open a multitude of fragmant flow-

nent ousnes, and open a multitude of tragrant flow-ers in the evening.
 Masturtiums, Tall. The climbing nasturtiums bloom as freely as the dwarf varieties, covering fences or walls all summer with a gay riot of flam-ing flowers.
 Larkspurs, Annual. The beautiful Dwarf Rocket varieties that produce long spikes of double white, pink, rose and blue flowers in spring. The foliage is delicate and plume-like.
 Sweet William. These are among the first flowers to open their gay clusters in the spring. They are much loved, not only for their rich and effective flower masses, but for their vigor, ease of culture and old associations.

COLLECTION F.

Salsify, Vegetable Oyster. The long, tender white roots may be cooked in a mumber of ways to resemble oysters in flavor and or

Salsify, Vezetable Uyster. The long, iender while roots may be cooked in a number of ways to resemble oysters in flavor and aroma. Turnip, Strap-leaved Purple Top. The best sort for table use; earliest and easiest to grow. Tomato, Trophy, Produces very large, solid, smooth, fine-flavored truits of a beautiful rich red. A good midseason sort to follow Earliana. Asters, Fine Mixed, Royal autumn flowers that, in many gardens take the place of chrysanties mow offered. This mixture will produce, purple, etc. Naturtiums, Dwarf. These gay flowered, luxuriant plants gives agreater amount oliossom to the space allotted than any others. Our mixture is unsurpassed for bedding and gives flowers in all the quaint and rich nasturtium colors.





center of the plant is natural-ly white, crisp and putter

Sh Sh

It Will Cost You Only \$1 a Month

To Secure a Profitable Interest in a Solid, High-Class, Money-Making Enterprise

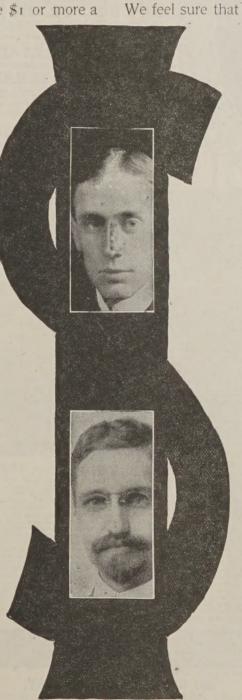
If you are *able* and *willing* to save \$1 month, and want to put your money where it will be absolutely safe and bring you *big*, *sure*, *regular* returns, then this talk will interest you.

This is *not* one of the *speculative* investments which *promise* to pay big dividends sometime in the *future*. We offer only what actually exists *today*.

We offer you an opportunity to put \$10 (payable \$1 a month) or more, into a high-class, solid business which has earned big profits for years, which is *now* earning big profits and which is practically sure to earn *bigger* profits from now on, than ever before.

The business is 27 years old, of national prestige and is steadily and rapidly growing.

There are just two reasons for offering a portion of this stock. First, to provide capital for quickly carrying out plans for extending the business, which are sure to work wonderful results. Second, to secure the co-operation of a number of people by getting them financially interested in the business.



If you are able and willing to save \$1 or more a We feel sure that those who take advantage of this

opportunity *now*, to secure an interest in this company, will share in profits that are unusual even for an old money-making business like this one. This is not mere *guess work* or prophecy. We know the earning capacity of the business by its *past* achievements and its *present* condition.

Regular semi-annual dividends are paid January and July.

Now, we are simply trying to get you interested enough to send for particulars concerning this offer. We don't want you to *think* of putting a *single dollar* into the business until we give you *irrefutable proof* that the business is *safe* and *profitable* and that those who put money into it will be making one of the *best* investments that could possibly be made.

This is our request: Send us a postal card today saying simply, "Send me details of the business proposition advertised in Vick's Magazine." If you will do this we will send you illustrated printed matter that will surely interest you whether you are ready to make an investment or not.

By replying to this advertisement you will be under *no obligations whatever*, to do business with us. We simply want to present our offer to you and let you judge its merits

for yourself. Send a postal card now before you forget it.

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35 Days' Treatment Free to Al ARE YOU BILIOUS? Purely Vegetable Liver Food, called BILE BERRIES, a new discovery. BILE BERRI Renovates the Liver, cures Constipation, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Bad Blood, Kidan Troubles, and all diseases caused by Billousness.

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es, and all diseases caused by Biliousness. OUR SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU. A box of BILE BERRIES, containing 150 days treatment, wil be sent to any subscriber or reader of this paper, postage paid, or days, if you are entirely satisfied with the the 150 days' treatment. If you are not satis ollowing terms: - After using BILE BERRIES 35 days, if you are entirely satisfied with the benefit you h us \$1.00 for the boxiof BILE BERRIES containing the 150 days treatment. If you are not satisfied, you are needicine to us hy mail and you do not need to send us a penny. Isn't this fair? Please read this offer over we do not ask you to send us a penny unless you are perfectly satisfied with the BILE BERRIES shalt all. Send us your name and address - highly written.

We will take our reputation on BUE REPORTS. We will take our reputation on BUE REPORTS. Will stake our reputation on BILE BERRIES. We will stake our fortune and business success on BILE BERRIES, what BILE BERRIES will do, and therefore we run no risk. We know BILE BERRIES will do for you what they thousands of others. We know that BILE BERRIES will care you, because they remove the cause of your trouble, BIL We know that you cannot be sick if you are relieved of that billousness. We know from experience that the impurit

will continue to use their of the family. **BILE BERRIES WILL** make you feel well; give you a clear complexion and bright'ey por feel younger; renovate the liver; make your digestion good; wake up your lazy liver; make your daily **DON'T DOCEOR THE WRONG DISEASE**. Don't doctor yourself **Doctor** the cause of the kidney trouble, which is poison in the blood, resulting from an inactive liver. Take of the kidney trouble, which is poison in the bloc your kidney trouble will disappear. Don't ini n in the blood, resulting from an inactive liver. Take BILE BERRIES for billousness, and your catarrh will

YOU CAN BE CERTAIN. You can be certain that out of your system by using BILE BERRIES for billousness. ard a recovery is to get the poisono

WE SEND BILE BERRIES for billousness. We send BILE BERRIES to all subscribers and penny in advance. BILE BERRIES COST you nothing unless you are benefitted, according to terms of the abversor of a subscribers and you are the one to say yes or no. You are the one to say 1 am, or 1 am not, satisfied, You are the one to say yes or no. You are the one to say 1 am, or 1 am not, satisfied, full size box of BILE BERRIES on thirty-five days' trial, if you want, postage paid. You are the one to say, in thirty-five days, what BILE BERRIES have done for you.

WHAT DIFFICULTY HAVE YOU?

It makes no difference what your trouble is, all diseases are caused by the impurities of the system not being properly disposed of every day; and it makes no difference what your trouble is if you will dispose of the poisonous, worn out tissues by the use of BLE BERIES, your recovery may be slow but it will be absolutely sure.

NOW WHAT MUST YOU KNOW?

ou must know that the body constantly undergoes rapid nges every day. Worn out tissues of the body must be posed of so that the new supply of blood each day can d up new tissues. You must know that the only way you it will do BILE BE and all the s, which cannot do you any harm and is of elimination actively at work, so the broken down nerve and muscle tissues

IT IS DANGEROUS.

are sick your recovery depends most upon yourself. A good g int out to you the proper way out of your difficulty, but un e advantage of his advice you may not recover or find your our difficulty. Ignorance is generally the stumbling block will is the recovery of the majority of the sick. It is dangerous be ignorant of the laws of nature. Your life and health is y the inevitable laws of nature, which you cannot control.

TAKE BILE BERRIES FOR

Headache, Vellowness of the Face and Eyes, Dizziness, That Tired Feeling, Sleeplessness, General Debility, Nervousness, Water-brash, Pimples on the Face, Muddy Complexion, Dull Heavy Eyes, Billous Colie, Gallstones, Inactivity of the Liver, Improper Secre-tions of the Bile, Nausea after Eating, Rheumatism, Billousness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Malaria, Dropsy, Bad Blood, Ladirippe, Diabetes, Bright's Dis-ease, Lumbago, Pain under Shoulder Blade, Neuralgia Pain.

TESTIMONIALS.

We shall be pleased to send you testimonials from any part of t country. Testimonials accompanied with photographs, which tell remarkable curse. Persons claim they have used all sorts of remed and tried many physicians and have not received the benefit sought for houstands of persons who have never found a satisfactory remedy i flows and so persons who have never found a satisfactory remedy i but that they received immediate neuronom a satisfactory remedy for thousands of persons who have never found a satisfactory remedy for constipation and liver complaint find perfect relief and satisfaction from the use of BLLE BERRIES. The reason why Bite Berries are so suc cessful in relieving the many aliments and disenses of humanity is be cause. It is a vegetable substance produced in the great laboratory of nature, a natural liver food. There are thousands of persons doctoring for the wrong disease, they do not fully understand the cause of their diffi-culty or supposed disease. The cause in nine cases out of ten is a lack of properclimination of the impurities of the system. Bite Berries set the Liver and all excretory organs at work, and soon all diseases and trouble must be eliminated and new formed. BILE BERRIES is a great rem edy, because it is able to thoroughly assist nature in these changes, and this is all a remedy can do, nature must do the rest. You will never they may be the means of saving your life. They will certainly do for you what a wonderful i remedy Bite Berries are until you try them They may be the means of saving your life. You nu no risk of giv-ing them a trial and we run no risk in letting you try them at our ex-pense as we know what they will do. We do not want you to send us a penny unless you are thoroughly assisted that by the continued use you will be greatly benefitted or cured. The diseases and conditions found it will be greatly benefitted or cured. The diseases and conditions found it will be greatly benefitted or cured. The diseases and conditions found it will be greatly benefitted or cured. We do not want you to send us ons of life vary considerably, and persons who are not ke care of themselves and cannot give nature a proper expect the immediate recovery that will result under worable hygenic conditions.

BIG BENEFITS==LITTLE COST.

If BILE BERRIES do you good, which they surely will, the 150 days treatment will cost you only \$1.00. There is no other \$1.00 remedy in the market that will last you 150 days. The cost is so low BILE BER-RIES is within the reach of all.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Although BLLE BERRIES is a newly discovered remed nore friends during the last year than any remedy in the diad. It is a vegetable remedy and is perfectly harmless an ons in all conditions of life. It is a family physician vide is needed in available. (st year than any remedy in the market o nedy and is perfectly harmless and safe for fe. It is a family physician. It is a rem nome. If you will enquire you will find so as here cured by BLLS BERRES, and w it is sure to be retained as a family physic sure. and is used by all members of the family with great satisfaction and great henefit. Dr. Sawyer has made a larger collection of testimonials during the past year for BLE BERRIES than any other proprietor of a similar remedy. You are not experimenting when you use BILE BERRIES they will agree with any one. They will benefit any one who will use them properly.

INDIGESTION.

Many people who suffer from indigesion doctor the wrong trou-they imagine that there is something mysteriously wrong with t stomach. The facts are that when nature cannot successfully and p erly dispose of the waste tissues (nature is so interfered with in the p ess of rapid tissue change that she cannot use a new supply because old supply is not properly gotten rid of and therefore the stomach re against food), there is no appetite, and if food is taken into the stom sanst lood), there is no appetite, and if food is taken into the ston becomes a burden and pains and aches arise. Use BLLE BERR id set your liver and excretory organs at work, and the waste fit ill be out of the way and nature will at once call for a new supply dicate it by a good, sharp appetite, and all those pains and imagi seases of the stomach are gone.

SALLOW COMPLEXION.

SALLOW COMPLEXION. Do you notice at times that your face and eyes have a yellow ting you have primples or brown spots on the face? Do you have here and dizziness or a bad taste in the mouth in the morning? Have coated tonscre, names after eating, and pain or soreness of the sto feeling as if there were a weight in the shomach after eating, pain right skite, billous colic, a pain in the back? Are you despondent? work seem hard? Do you feel duil and drowsy? Do you feel thrs sleepy? Do you feel hazy? If so, you are billous. Use BILE BER and thoroughly rehovate your liver, and all your bad feeling disappear. a bad tase if the houth in the morning? Have you alisea after calling, and pain or sorreless of the stomac e were a weight in the stomach after eating, pain in t s colic, a pain in the back? Are you despondent? Do ? Do you feel dull and drowsy? Do you feel tired a feel lazy? If so, you are bilions. Use BLLE BERRIF rebovate your liver, and all your bad feelings w

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Do you have puffiness of the eyes, swelling of the hands or feet, dropsy uddy complexion, pain in the back, or any of the many indications of sease of the kidneys? Use BLLE BERRIES for billourness and you wil surprised that your many indications of kidney trouble will disappear.

Sixteen Years' Experience With Bile Berries

Elder J. M. Haughey an old and highly r spected citizen of Mason City, III., tells hat he knows about Dr. Sawyer's rem-

A LIFE SAVED BY BILE





Send Us No Money Unless Benefitted The trial will cost you notifue, We take all the risk. This is an honest offer made the prior who are satisfied that BILE BERRIES have d the prior who are satisfied that bit by ourself to take advant the risk. This is an honest offer made the prior who are satisfied and the risk. This is an honest offer made the prior who are satisfied and to get well. You owe it to yourself to take advant the box of the box of the box of the trial will cost you should send your name at once and get the box of the b d get the box of BILE BERRIES, postpaid bettin active by using Bille Dr. A. P. SAWYER, Department, 11 So. Water St., Chicago

YOU OUGHT TO KNOW THAT

YOU MUST TRY BILE BERRIES.

You must try BILE RERRIES yourself to know what they will do for you. Have you tried all the old-fashioned drugs without benefit? Have you given up in despar?. Have you made yourself worse by using drus-ite mineral poison? Have you ever found anything that suits you thoroughly? Have you given up hopes of ever being well? If so use BILE BERRIES and you will get well.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Don't be discouraged, try the new discovery, BLE BERRIES. Don't believe you are inclurable, there is a remedy for every disease. Use BLE BERRIES and you will soon forget that you were ever sick. Don't fail to send for the new wonderful discovery, BLE BERRIES, Don't con-tinue to use old-fashioned drugs and cathartics. Don't use poisons, use nature's mild fiver icod, BLE BERRIES. Remember that BLE BERRIES are a new fiver lood.

IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

ne liver is the balance system. The liver is ng of a watch. The t important organ of

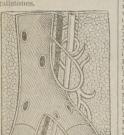
will have good pure blood. When you liver works all your diseases will dis appear. The liver is the Boss, what ever it says goes. If your liver stop everything stops. If your liver stop you will imagine you have all sorts of diseases. The liver is renovated by BLLE BERRIES BILE BERRIES make good bile. If you are billions you will soon be sick. Keep your live active and you will be active. Keep your liver active active.

Section of Liver



Gall Bladder

filled with ga





Vol. XXX. No. 2

Dansville, N.Y.

VICK PUBLISHING CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

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Hope Gregory's Easter Atonement

By Louise Priest

A Story of Two Prayers and of How Two Obstinate Men Learned the Same Lesson

CHAPTER I.



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sobbing breath, "Nora shall set you some supper." "Do not think of that while you are in such trouble," he answered. "But have you no hope?" "Dr. Atwood bade us prepare for the worst." Her lips were quivering, and her eyes were full of tears. It was too much for his self-control. He came nearer and took the small trem-bling hands in his own once more. "God comfort you, my darling—"he began, bending his dark head; but just then some one called out, "Hope!" from above, and she ran sobbing away. Pacing up and down the great lonely room, he prayed for the presence of the Comforter in this sorrowing house; prayed that he might be given words wherewith to speak hope and consolation to these sad hearts. liearts

to speak hope and consolation to these sad hearts. The love of the Gregory's for their mother was something wonderful. Squire Gregory they honored and obeyed, but this gentle, white-haired woman, with her soft, dark eyes, and sweet, placid face was queen of their hearts and their home, the center of loving care and thought for all. Her life had held thorns and troubles in it, which the Squire had weeded out none too carefully per-haps, but now, above and beyond them all, she shone down upon the household like an angel presence, with shimmering', half unfolded wings. This illness had fallen upon them like a thunderbolt. So hedged about by her olive plants from every breath of trouble, how had Death found an entrance? The whole countryside sorrowed with them in their grief. A strong, kind friend had Margaret Gregory been to all who came under her influence, and multi-tudes came daily to ask news of her condition. "The bright afternoon of her life has but begun,"

Hope had said to the minister during a previous visit. "Oh, if she could only live, we would try so hard to make her happy, here with us awhile longer." Even then it had seemed that every hour must loosen the silver cord of this noble life, but in vain he spoke to them of resignation. Hope and her sisters were grieved, the Squire and his sons angry at this inin to giving up their loved one unto death. "Pray that mamma may get well," Hope had whis-pered, and turning away from a deep glance into her dark eyes he then had culled from the great, leather-bound Bible verses full of the assurance of God's ten-der, ceaseless love and care for his children, his readiness to hear and answer their prayers. The prayer that he then offered had been one long, passionate plea for the life of the sufferer. When he rose to his

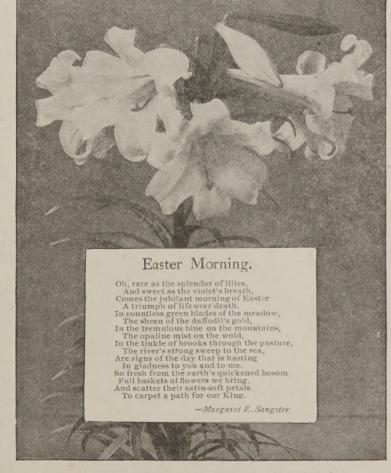
her, had left out of that prayer and out of his heart the inevitable bowing to God's will, and so it had not

Tonight, as she flitted up the stairs beside him, she made the same request, even more tremblingly eager than before.

He stopped upon the landing and looked down at her tired, white face and all his heart went out to her. "But, Hope, if God should not will it so, we must_"

"But, Hope, If God should hot will it so, we must--"
"No, no!" she cried, drawing back with a passion-ate gesture. "You have prayed that God would spare her life; now you must still pray and believe that He will, or what is the use of prayer?" and she hurried on before him to open the door of the sickroom, giving him no opportunity to speak again. The eyes of all in the room fastened upon him with mute entreaty and a desperate, clinging hope, as in the hushed stillness he spoke low greetings. Was it by chance that the massive, worn old Bible opened in his hands at the eighth chapter of Romans? Slowly, clear-ly the beautiful words fell through the awed silence of the room, ringing triumphantly out in the grand, closing verses.

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feet sobs sounded all over the room. Hope's eyes, soft and lustrous with tears, had given him abundant thanks, but when he turned toward the gentle, patient face upon the pillow it was white and rigid, the blood settling in blue livid lines about lips and eyes. For a moment he doubted not the presence of death, and stood like one struck dumb gazing upon the phy-sician and nurses, as with bated breath and quick, noiseless movements, they fought the glastly visitor. Life at length fluttered feebly back through the pale lips, but from that night until this it had ebbed more and more feebly, until only a faint ripple of the wave was left lapping upon Time's shore. It seemed to him now that he had not done his duty. Hope's eyes and his strong desire to comfort

The ste

you wuz gwine to pray fer Ole Mis' to die, he'd never

you wuz gwine to pray ter Ole MIS' to die, he d hever a let you come in de house." "I pray for her to die?" "Well dey say it 'mounted to dat, an' ez you wanted 'em to be rizzined an' all dat. Mas' Tom he ripped out a nu'rr oath an' say he never would give his mu'rr up, nor be rizzined nuther, and den de Squar he groaned an' sed how could anybody pray for Ole Mis' to die, when she wuz all de one ez could do anything wid dem boys."

25 25

np, nor be rizzined nuther, and den de Squar ne groaned an' sed how could anybody pray for Ole Mis' to die, when sine wuz all de one ez could do anything wid dem boys."
"But I teil you, Nora-"
"Otati no use to talk, Massa Preacher; dey may be wicked 'bout enssin' and sich, but dey loves de very groun' Ole Mis' walks on, an' dat ar pra'r hav' played de mischief fur you in dis house! De Squar, he say you ain' gwine come here no moah, an' Mis' Hope can git a nu'rr sweetheart."
However angry Squire Gregory might be, he was too much of a gentleman to maltreat his guests, but frigid civility shut the minister out as effectually as angry words and closed doors.
As cool autumn weather came on, the invalid's strength increased rapidly, and one Sabbath morning looking down into what had long been an empty pew, the minister saw Margaret Gregory's face smiling eagerly up at him.
"She has come back from heaven and brought some of its glory with her," was his thought.
The sermon over, a crowd thronged about the Gregory pew, eager to grasp once again the hand which had ever dealt only kindness, and had so nearly lain in the cold clasp of death.
The old Squire thonght he could afford to unbend more toward the minister, now that his wife stood again beside him, but his eyes, manner, voice, all were full of exultation as he glanced from her face to the minister's and said,"Small thanks we owe to him for your recovery, my dear. He was quite willing for you to die, in order that we might learn resignation. I have not forgotten that last prayer, Mr. Carr!"
"Neither have I," said Mrs. Gregory softly. "I was barely conscious, but it took a crushing weight from my mind. I knew how rebellions they all were about giving me up, and i grieved and feared 'cease-lessly for them, instead of rejoicing for myself. After your prayer it seemed to me that their bitter feeling could not but pass away, and from that hour I began to mend." She would hear no d full of the joy of this discovery, he pleaded that she would give him this heart for safer keeping, she turned resolutely away, and there was unutterable sadnesss in her eyes as she said, "I am not worthy."

CHAPTER II.

It was of no use to combat Hope's decision; she held to it unfalteringly. She would not say that she did not love him, she covered her face with her hands

They 2.9

and cried when he told of his love for her. H pained, puzzled, impatient, half-indignant. He was nt. The

and cried when he told of his love for her. He was pained, puzzled, impatient, half-indignant. The Old Squire seeing him somewhat silent throughout the evening, grew very genial and talkative. Looking up suddenly at some quaint burst of humor, the minister caught the old man's eyes fixed upon him with a knowing twinkle. It soon became known to the people of Brydon that they must look up another pastor, for the Rev. Mr. Carr had accepted a call elsewhere. His people were loud in their grief at losing him—all but the Old Squire, who stood by smiling, as Hope bade him good bye, calmly and with apparent coldness. Then he gave him his own hand with a laugh, say-

Then he gave him his own hand with a laugh, say-ing, "Well, minister, may our loss be your gain. We'll try and be resigned. I'll have to learn to take it by broken doses. It has to come round to us all, they say. Example is better than precept, sir. I hope you'll take to it kindly when it comes your way," and he chuckled as he saw the minister's cyes rest upon Hope's face.

rest upon Hope's face. Mrs. Gregory watched all this sadly. "Love is too grave and grand a thing to meddle with lightly, father," she said one day when he had been lecturing Hope. "The minister would be to Hope a kind and loving husband, and she might be very happy." "Poh!" the old man cried out savagely, "Ministers are never good husbands if they are of any account. They ought to be married to their churches. I won't see my daughter starved to death as a poor parson's wife, and grumbled at and found fault with by the whole countryside, because she isn't pure perfection. I didn't raise and educate her for that! Rather send her as a missionary to the Cannibal islands." Hope glanced up from her sewing for a moment.

her as a missionary to the Cannibal islands." Hope glanced up from her sewing for a moment. "Remember that, father," she said, with an intent look. The Squire insisted upon Hope's being very gay throughout that winter. Of admirers she had no lack, and he frowned as he saw her turn away each one, shrinking from their ardent glances. When young Lyda, his favorite, in the face of every discour-agement, proposed and was rejected, the Squire owned his game played and himself nonplussed and defeated. "What ails the girl?" he asked impatiently of his wife. "Does she still hanker after that minister? "Ah, father! A girl's heart is past finding out," Mrs. Gregory said. "There's no compelling it." "Father," Hope said one day, "do you remember what you said once about my being a missionary?" "A missionary! child—when?" "Oh, more than a year ago, father, when—when Mr. Carr went away."

lass, what of it?'' "Because I want to be a missionary, father, not to the Cannibal Islands, but,-

APRIL

"Tut, girl, we cannot spare yon! Wouldst leave ' "mut, father, God has a better right to me than yon, and there are the boys. I have always obeyed yon, father, you must not derny me now." The Squire buried his face in his palms. Hope had always been the darling among his children. The others were harsher and more stubborn in disposition, -more like himself. He had always said that she should marry and come home to live. With a groan he swept her from the arm of his chair. "Go away, child; leave me, leave me!" he said. She stooped and kissed the gray head. "Don't be angry and disappointed, father. Think what a glorious work-" " He stamped his foot impatiently crying, 'Go!" After Hope's departure, the light seemed to go out of Squire Gregory's life. He had gone with her to San Francisco, been taken serionsly ill there and was brought home a confirmed invalid. He seemed to soften a little after this, and no longer spoke of Hope with passionate regret as ''My wee lammie among the wolves," but would say, ''She's doing the Lord's work, and do what I might she'd be happy nowhere else. If she'd only some one to care for her, as she's always been tended at home,-my brave, tender, little woman!" as she's always been tended at home, --my brave, tender, little woman !"

tender, little woman?" The sons complained that he stinted them in order to send Hope money. Every few months a check for a large sum was sent her, and the old man would insist upon sitting up in bed to fold and direct the letters himself, with eager, trembling fingers. "Its all her old father can do for her now," he would say, huskily. "If I'd been younger maybe the Lord wouldn't have cared if I'd gone along just to take care of her. Now there's nobody, and I'm bound to do all I can." Over Hope's long, closely written letter.

take care of her. Now there's nobody, and I'm bound to do all I can."
Over Hope's long, closely written letters, he hung with breathless interest, tucking them under his pillow or cheek when he lay down.
There came a letter one day which they were almost afraid to show him. After a long and loving prologue, Hope had written of wedding bells at Easter time in that foreign land. "You will forgive me, father and mother," the letter ran. "It would have taken four months to ask and receive your blessing, and it seemed as if the Lord had specially sent Mr. Carr out here, at this time, to take care of me during this long and perilous journey"—
A devout "Thank God!" broke the thread of the letter which Mrs. Gregory had been reading aloud. "Why, father!" one of the sons exclaimed, I thought you detested the minister!"
"Ye're a pack of fools!" the old man burst out, excitedly. "I always liked the man because he had the backbone to stand up against me, and now he's got what he wanted in spite of me!"

Two Little Street Musicians

'By Flora Charlotte Finley

By Flora Charlotte Finley
"It provide the state of the state

The children made a wild scramble for it but Agnesina was the victor and waved the brilliant flower like a flag above her head. That night Beppo was reminded of his "find" by lying on it when he threw himself down to sleep. He took the onion-like bulb out and examined it carefully, then put it on the table by the flower and was soon asleep. In the morning he filled a tin can with earth, planted his treasure and set it in the window. Days and weeks passed, the once brilliant poinsettia blossom drooped and faded. The tin can still stood in the window and one morning Beppo gave a shout which woke Agnesina from her morning nap and sent her hurrying to his side. A single lance of green showed in the middle of the old tin can. Together the little black heads bent daily over the bit of green and noted every shade of change. At last, after weeks of waiting a long tightly-folded bud appeared. The children could scarcely tear themselves away from it to work. Agnesina washed and polished the window every morning that no speck might dull the sunshine, then the rest of the swept and scrubbed and polished till the old room looked like a different place. And the lily kept on growing, for it was a lily they now knew. They did not know that it was an *Easter Lily*, nor would they (Continued on page 33)

A Tangled Web

By Katharine S. Macquoid

In the Following Chapters Nuna Beaufort, Patty's Rival, and Her Lover, Will Bright, are Introduced.

CHAPTER III. THE RECTOR AND HIS DAUGHTER.



AUL WHITMORE had moved away a little

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All WHITMORE had moved away a little Patty and the rector talked, but now he came up again, as the clergyman walked on the second state of the second state of the second state. The second state of the secon

hereabouts?" Mr. Beaufort liked to be waited on and cared for, but he dearly loved to impart knowledge; he had been a schoolmaster once, and the habit lingered. His face softened in expression. "Gray's Farm; to be sure—a vey nice place indeed, but it is three miles off at least; you will have to go quite to the further side of the common yonder." "Without an atom of shade!" exclaimed Paul; "and I was led to believe I had got to the end of my journey when I reached Ashton."

Paul; "and I was led to belreve I had got to the end of my journey when I reached Ashton."
"May I ask whether you are acquainted with my friend Mr. Bright, the owner of Gray's Farm?"
"I have a letter of introduction to him from a cousin of his. I meant to call on him, but I don't feel inclined to undertake such a walk in this heat."
"Decidedly not; you could not think of such a thing. Your best plan is this: go back to the village; there's a most comfortable little inn there—the Bladebone. You'll find cleanliness and fair cookery—very fair cooking indeed—and very civil people. My friend Mr. Bright is almost sure to drive in tomorrow or next day, and he'll take you back with him to Gray's. I really think this is your best plan."
"Thank you," said Paul politely—to himself, "Why doesn't the old fellow ask me to the Rectory? He need not fancy I'm going to make love to his daughter."
"Thank you, but I have to finish a sketch I've been working at; and I need not tell you, though." and he raised his hat again. If Paul Whitmore had seen the glance of unfeigned admiration Patty darted at him, he might have doubted her extreme simplicity. Patty had managed the Rector herself, but she knew that he was not easy to manage. The artist's frank, careless ease won her even more than his good looks had done.

won her even more than his good hooks had done. "I see," said the Rector to himself, as he went slowly up through the gloomy shadow, "I wronged that young fellow. Martha's is certainly a very remarkable face, and he is going to sketch it; I think he is too much of a gentleman to find pleasure in talking to a village girl; and yet I don't know really," and Mr. Beanfort's facelengthened as he climbed the hill, and his breath grew short.

Beanfort's facelengthened as he climbed the hill, and his breath grew short. He pansed when he reached the chequered level at top, and took breath before he began the descent. ''It shows me how careful one ought to be. There was something strangely fascinating about that young fellow; I had it almost on my tongue to ask him to the Rectory ; but of course, if he can make a compan-ion of Marthra Westropp, he is not a fit associate for Nuna, and really Nuna has such a curious idea about associates, she cares so little for birth or position, that one can't be too particular—impossible.'' He walked downhill, and as he went he reflected that after all it was a good thing that Nuna was not fastidi-ous; this carelessness of hers would make the darling

scheme of his life—a marriage between his daughter and Will Bright, the wealthy owner of Gray's Farm— not only possible, but probable. "'Mary would never have listened to such a thing, I know; but then Mary did not always know what was best for her young sister, and the Gray's people have some old blood, and I don't see who else is likely to take a fancy to Nuna, and I'm sure I can't provide for her. Mary was a good creature, but prejudiced, poor dear girl."

dear girl." This was the way in which Mr. Beaufort spoke of the daughter who had devoted her whole life to his service. He had lost his wife early, and Mary had striven hard to supply her mother's place, till just a few months ago, when death had come and released her from a life of unselfish, incessant toil. "Poor Nuna! when Mr. Beaufort said that Mary had not always known what was best for her young sister, he was nearer the truth than he knew. So Nuna had been sent up to London to live in Bloomsbury with a distant cousin of Mr. Beaufort, a Miss Matthews, who



Patty stood framed in by the porch, her fingers playing with the strings of her pink sunbonnet.

till this arrangement, lived with her mother in a countill this arrangement, fived with her mother in a coun-try town on the scanty income of a captain's widow. Miss Matthews was now an orphan. She was not clever, but she had a keenness of shallow perception, and she was a disciplinarian in all the small ways of life; she was also quite capable of superintending the work Nuna would have to prepare for her various toocher.

teachers. "Nuna has plenty of ability," thought the careful, anxious sister; "she will not be idle if she is well taught, and Elizabeth's constant oversight will be so much better for her than mine." Nuna left Bloomsbury certainly more dreamy and unlike other people than she went there, and with a new failing developed and ripened into habit—an in-tense dislike of Elizabeth Matthews and to the petty rules and regulations, she associated with her re-membrance. membrance

When she came home, she found Mary in failing health, and again her sister's unselfish tenderness in-jured Nuna. Mary knew that she was in a rapid consump-tion, and she begged so hard that Nuna might be spared the slightest risk of infection, that Mr. Beau-fort consented to admit the services of a professional nurse.

for consented to admit the services of a professional nurse. The end came very soon, and it still seemed a dream to Nuna that this darling sister, the only creature who had loved her, or cared for her love in return, was gone to her rest, as her gentle mother had gone before her. "They were both so good," mused Nuna today, her thoughts traveling on as she stood at the Rectory gate, while her father passed in to his study. "How much more comfortable either of them would have made my father than I do. I wonder why the best people al-ways die and the worst ones are always left?" She felt that if she only knew where it lay there was happi-ness that might be hers somewhere—a life quite differ-ent to this that she was leading—a life with more of sorrow in it perhaps, but with passages of rapturous joy between. "That was just one of the things which showed me I could never get on with Eli-zabeth; she always would say that an even, calm, untroubled life, free from passions either way is so preferable to my up-and-down visions." Meantime the rector, finding his study in urgent dicorder, and exidemose of Nury's

Meantime the rector, finding his study in great disorder, and evidences of Nuna's carelessness everywhere, began to study means of reform. "Pil write Elizabeth to visit us for a while," he finally said alond, and drawing writing materials toward him wrote steadily for some time. It finished his letter, sealed it, and then took it himself to the Bladebone. He did not choose that Nuna should discover he had been writing to Eliazbeth Matthews. "She will be sure to come," he said. "She has few invitations, poor thing! and her example, even for a few weeks, will be of immense use to Nuna -immense. Yes, I am sure the step is a judicious one."

CHAPTER IV.

ONLY A PENCIL SCRIBBLE.

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you stant here a minute, piecker res, ince that, thank you."
He had put in as much as he wanted of her in five minutes, and then threw his head first over one shoulder, then over the other, to look at his handiwork; Patty stood still, blushing and smiling, far happier than she would have been at the finest compliment in mere words from the stranger gentleman.
Her portrait painted by a real London artist!—for she felt sure he came from London.
"I wonder what Miss Coppock will say? She never had a painted portrait done of her, nothing but a brown photograph."
She stood as he had told her, looking at the honey-suckle, her cheeks matching its lovelines; she could not see that Paul had ony used his pencil, and that he was actually closing his sketch-book.

3 3

I have finished, thank you," said Mr. Whitmore, gently

gently. "Finished!" Patty bit her lips hard to keep the tears out of her eyes. "Finished!" She knew noth-ing about sketching, but she felt sure that no one could make a proper painted portrait of her in that minute—a painted portrait like Miss Nuna's up at the Rectory when she was a little girl, or those grander ones at the Park, which Patty had seen long ago, when as a child she had been taken up to the housekeeper's room to be shown to the grand lady who kept Lord Storton's keys. The little puss had been expecting that a full-length picture would grow by magic out from Paul's fingers, and she felt as if she had fallen into a trap.

into a trap. Seeing that she made no movement towards him, Paul jumped over the low fence, and crossed the bit of garden between it and the porch. Something in her face struck him; she looked disappointed, he

her face struck him; she looked disappointed, he thought. "Would you like to see the sketch, Patty?—Patty's your name, is it not?" "Yes, sir," and again the words dropped out like round sugarplums. Paul felt pro-voked at her apparent solidity. Patty's eyes fastened eagerly on the page he held to her; her breath came short, and her color deepened to crimson as she looked.

deepened to crimson as she looked. Why, this was worse than she expected. Painting! it was just a sort of pencil scribble that any one could have done as well. Miss Nuna had drawn Bobby Fagg ten times better. It was all porch and flowers, with a few scratches behind that might be meant for any one

scratches behind that might be meant for any one. Paul was watching her face, and he could not mistake the vexation there. "What's the matter?" he said smiling. "Isn't it like?" Put Patty, was resolved not to

"What's the matter?" he said smiling. "Isn't it like?" But Patty was resolved not to tell; she nearly choked in the effort to keep back her tears, but she kept them back. "I was thinking how pleased Father would be to see it, sir. He was going to take the old wood down to light fires with, but I asked him to leave it for the suckle to rest on." rest on

"Take it down! why, the cot-tage would be hideous without it —it's the making of the place."

"Yes, sir." But the enchantment was broken for Paul. Patty no longer sent up those sweet shy glances through her black eyelashes; she seemed really afraid of him now,

"Do you always live here?" he asked. He was trying to make an excuse for seeing her again, and he wanted another glance from those exquisite blue eyes. "I do now, sir; I keep house for Father."

for Father." "And your father goes out to

work, I suppose." Patty looked up quickly, and Paul's eyes soothed her wounded vanity. It was plain he thought her beautiful, though he had not

does for the cows and horses at the Rectory.

the Rectory." "I see; and do you go to the Rectory, or what do you 'do?" "I stay within and mind the house," said Patty, demurely, She was still framed in by the porch, her dimpled pink fingers playing with the string of her sun-bonnet, and Paul stood close to her, looking at her. He did not want her to talk now; every instant he was growing more dangerously infatuated with the strange power her beauty had on him—and Patty liked to be looked at. There came a sound of lowing from the back of the

to be looked at. There came a sound of lowing from the back of the cottage, and she started. Itwas long past milking time, she knew that, and Peggy, the cow would be cross, and maybe knock both her and the milk pail over; but Peggy must wait, Patty was not going to demean herself by milking be-fore this gentleman: he would think her no better than a common farm servant. Again came the same lowing sound, and fear of Peggy's temper conquered Patty's love of being admired.

admired. "I must go, sir, please." Paul roused himself; he had forgotten time and everything else. "I should like to paint you really; if I come this way tomorrow, I shall find you here, shall I?" he said. so winningly that Patty forgave him the pencil scrib-ble at once. ble at once

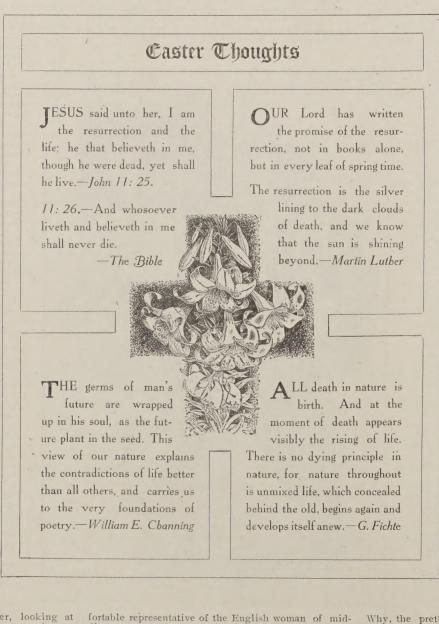
"Yes, sir," and this time she looked at him and smiled while she spoke, looked as if she really wanted to see him again. The smile drove him almost to see him again. distracted.

to see this again. The sinile drove this almost distracted. "Goodbye," he said reluctantly. "Won't you shake hands, Patty?" he held out his slender brown hand. Patty blushed with triumph. She put her rosy, plump fingers into his, and looked up in his face once more. This time her eyes did not droop again direct-ly; they took a proud, admiring glance at him. Just then Peggy lowed angrily, and Patty drew her hand from the warm clasp. Paul turned hastily away, and did not look back till he reached the little gate. There he drew a deep breath. What am I about?" he thought. "I'm a fool: I laughed at Pritchard when he said he had better come down and take care of me among the country girls. Nonsense, I'll go and find the inn." CHAPTER V.

CHAPTER V

AT GRAY'S FARM.

Mrs. Bright, as she sits facing her tea-urn, is a com-



fortable representative of the English woman of mid-dle age, not too plump for a certain amount of good looks

At this moment her pleasant face has somewhat the aspect of a surprised full moon; the eyebrows have so raised themselves that her forehead is far from smooth as she listens to her son's news. "Good gracious, Will I you don't mean that Stephen Pritchard has been random enough to send a stranger down upon us without warning? Why"--here the beaming face turns almost the color of a red peony-"dear me, dear me! and I've just picked my best lace cap to pieces for wash, and I have not got a new shape yet to make it up on again. Stephen really might have a little thought-so clever as he is too!" Mr. William Bright has risen from breakfast before his mother comes to the end of her sentence; he stoops over his leather bag, fastening a strap tightly round it, and his face is flushed by the effort as he looks up again.

Will Bright is a man to be looked at at any time you Will Bright is a man to be looked at at any time you please; his face bespeaks him at once—no need to wait for the clew given by a smile or a frown. As he stands

smiling at his mother's discomfiture, he is as fine a

APRIL

smiling at his mother's discomfiture, he is as fine a specimen of manhood as you can see anywhere; an impersonation of handsome health and strength, of that fair, square Saxon type which is often united to wo specially English mental qualities—dogged resorates where the set of the people in the strength of the people in the books, mother; you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, you see he knows nothing about dress, and I content, while the should have written beforehand. From what we here here should have written beforehand. From what we here kector met him. Mr. Beaufort says he seems a pleasant fellow; he sent him to the Bladebone, but I was in a hurry to get home, so I didn't go in there. You me for a day or two, but I would call and drive Mr. Whitmore out here on Monday. Mr. Beaufort seemed to think he should ask him to the Rector y "Ask him to the Rectory !"

on Monday. Mr. Beautort seemed to think he should ask him to the Rectory tomorrow.' ''Ask him to the Rectory!'' Mrs. Bright's happy face fils with sudden trouble; ''and he an artist! Oh, my dear Will, I'd rather have had him here fifty times—indeed, indeed I would! So fond of sketching together and get flirting over the paints? O Will, I can't tell you how anxious you've made me!'' ''Anxious! what d'ye mean, mother?'' Will speaks as surlily as a man is apt to speak when he fully realizes a danger presented to him by another—danger which, because the suggester of it is a woman, he loftily resolves to ignore.

woman, he loftily resolves to ignore. "Will, dear, please don't be tiresome. I don't know, but I don't fancy you are quite so sure of Nuna Beaufort as to give every young fellow a chance of pleas-ing her—and you say this Mr. Whitmore is pleasant." "Oh, bother chances!" says Will, all the sunshine hidden by the cloud that shadows his grey eyes. "I know one thing well enough, Nuna will choose only to please herself, and I can't keep her from seeing a dozen strangers a week if she has the chance, so why on earth should I try?" he ends defiantly, and takes up his bag.

hag. Mrs. Bright had a way of prattling on without taking much heed to what she said. She had heed to what she said. She had got so used to being langhed at and not listened to, that she would have been puzzled now if she had known how some of her careless words were pricking at her son's heart, as he drove his spirited black horse over to Guildford.

her son's heart, as he drove his spirited black horse over to concealed hain and G. Fichte
her son's heart, as he drove his spirited black horse over to didlord.
"What am I about?" Will asked himself. "What am I about?" Will asked himself in those summer days, more taken once she had tired at the bottom of the hill. And to those summer days, more than once she had tired to the over the deep ditch at the bottom of the hill. And to those summer days, more than once she had tired to the over the deep ditch at the bottom of the hill. And to those summer days, more than once she had tired to the over the deep ditch at the bottom of the hill. And to those summer days, more than once she had tired to the over the deep ditch. The word has the remembered the to the early be to run races down the Creek field, and that the strong arm.
"Mathematical than the riding. Why didn't I make her as the iffting her up and down I cared to the to the inter to the about on to the show her to the about on the tag at the bottom of the hill. And to the her? Before she went to London I could as a cutimer I liked to Num."
The armed on that days itself more and more ingently be should hove him, that she must; there and thim in rester boy any one as well as Nume to the her would never love any one as well as Nume to the her would hove him, that she must; there and thim the indice and the should hove him, that she must is the reas anothing at the should hove him, that she must (Continued on page 38)

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VICK'S MAGAZINE

pan earn their living during the summer months by

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"At the firefly shops the insects are sorted, accord ing to the brilliancy of their light, the more lum-inous being the higher priced. They are then put into gazze-covered boxes

into gauze-covered boxes or cages, with a certain quan-tity of moistened grass in each cage. From one hundred to two hundred fireflies are placed in a single cage according to grade! "The wholesale price of living fireflies ranges from three sen per hundred up to thirteen sen, according to season and quality. Retail dealers sell them in cages. The cheapest kind of cage, containing only three or four fireflies is scarcely more than two inches square;



The rice crop of 1905 was almost a total failure, causing the present famine



One of the most picturesque industries of Japan is the making of paper articles

but the costly cages—veritable marvels of bamboo work, beautifully decorated, are as large as cages for song birds. These, in charming, fantastic shapes, can be bought at prices ranging from three sen up to a

Easter Eggs

SOME OLD CUSTOMS AND CONCEITS

One should always speak with respect of established institutions, and yet that is an interesting study which consists in watching how an institution at first costless develops by process of time into a very pretty little abuse with roots deep set and difficult to pull up. Originally there was no harm in Easter eggs. In the middle ages, when it was really prudent to do as the Church told one, and to practice abstemiousness during Lent, the present of an egg on Easter morning aptly symbolized the return to plenty and gastronomic free-dom. It became the custom to paint the eggs with scriptural devices and edifying texts; and by and by the Church kindly took to blessing these eggs at

so much apiece on the morrow of Good Friday. Most fifteenth and sixteenth century chroniclers wrote of the wholesale distribution of eggs to the poor of Paris on Easter Mondays by the King's bounty; but so early as the reign of Louis XI, it was found that real eggs were too costly, so eggs of dough were large-ly substituted, the King probably arranging the matter with his conscience by reflecting that money spent on thrashing Charles the Bold must be far more agreeable in the sight of Providence than money wasted in omelettes.

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wasted in omelettes. As centuries rolled by and good traditions lapsed, the custom of royal egg-doles was discontinued, the ex-act period of the final abey-ance be-

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the reign of Henry III. When Henry IV. was in definitive possession of the throne

possession of the throue it seems to have been hoped by some that there would be a revival of the egg largesses; but though the King was anxious that every one of his subjects should eat boiled fowl on Sunday, and though he was as open-handed as his Prime Minister allowed him to be, yet attempts on his life were too numerous for him to risk standing the bet-ter part of Easter Monday in the courtyard of the Louvre with egg baskets around him, and all the tag-rag and bobtail of Paris filing up to receive these eggs at the hands of the roval almoners—as had been the custom

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The Dandelion

- Dear common flower that growest beside the way, Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold, Thou'rt the the spring's largesse which she scatters now To rich and poor alike, with lavish hand; Though most hearts never understand To take it at its value, but pass by The offered wealth with unrewarded eye.—J. R. Loccell

Picturesque Japan

ilie m

HOUGH it is hard to associ-

HOUGH it is hard to associ-ate stern famine with the land of cherry blossoms, the in-telligent, frugal, resourceful and courageous little island empire that has so long and so bravely filled a place in the public eye, yet it is now known that the northern provinces of Japan are suffering from the most serious calamity in their history. In a population of nearly a million more than one-third are in danger of actual starvation, will no chance for life except by outside assistance. The cause of the famine is the failure of the rice crop, the harvest of which was less than twelve per cent of the normal yield. Many of the sufferers have been driven to eat the roots and bark of trees. tree

trees. The Japanese government is making every possible effort to feed the famine stricken, and other countries besides our own and Canada are responding generously to the call for aid. The Japanese are a proud, reticent self-reliant race and the famine must indeed be wide-spread to cause them to make this appeal. They live on the cheapest and simplest of foods, but the poverty of the masses has been aggravated by the enormous drains of men and money in carrying on the war with Russia. with Russia.

drains of men and money in carrying on the war with Russia. Hardly another nation of the world has so many varied industries or such resourcefulness as Japan. Such riches of tea, rice, silk, lacquer work and paper articles marvelously wrought she has sent us for so iong that we begin to think of her as a wonderland of plenty, whose every industry is picturesque and fascinating. We are familiar with the growing of a rice crop in our own country, but Japanese methods make much more interesting pictures, even if the crops are perhaps not so sure or abundant. Silkworms, too, have become our industrial partners, but who that reads of the Japanese way of handling them is not more readily enthused by it than by our own prosaic commercial methods. As Lafcadio Hearn describes the process you fairly seem to hear the papery rustling of the worms eating away at the fresh mulberry leaves in their trays, and to see the plump little morsels squirm as brown fingers twird them to see if they are ready to spin silk. The almond eyes are keen, too, to see beautiful

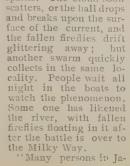
ready to spin silk. The almond eyes are keen, too, to see beautiful things in nature,—in even these silk worns of their travs. The "silk-worm-moth" eyebrow of the Beautiful woman and the old Japanese pro-verb is very real, as anyone who looks at a silk-worm closely will see. The short, arched an-tennae curving back across a velvety head and and bright jewel-like eyes, do really give an exquisite eyebrow effect in these moths.

Japanese Fireflies

Japanese Firences Upon the subject of Japanese fireflies Hearn grows eloquent. They interest him even more than tea-growing and silkworms. Here is a bit of his interpretation. "Uji, a pretty little town in the center of the celebrated tea district is situ-ated on the Ujigawa and is scarcely less famed for its fireflies than for its teas. Every summer special trains bring thousands of visitors to see them. It is on the river, at a point several miles below town that the great "Firefly Battle" is to be witnessed. The stream there winds between hills cov-ered with vegetation; and myriads of fireflies dart from either bank to meet and cling above the water. At moments they so swarm together as to form a luminous cloud or a great ball of

cloud or a great ball of sparks. The cloud soon

illustrations are from e.s. Little Folks of Lands, Ginn & Co.





The Fakir Tries Lightning Rods.

CONCLUDING THE SERIES OF ARTICLES CONTAINING THE CONFESSION OF WILLIAM B. MOREAU AS TO HIS SWINDLING GAMES AMONG THE FARMERS OF WESTERN NEW YORK



Summer, one or two cases happening last summer within the editors' personal knowledge, we give space and the other statement with the terms and the ready state of the statement of the statement

SPREADING THE NET IN VAIN.

"After rodding a number of buildings along the Lake Road, Ganly and I came upon a white farm house

"After rodding a number of buildings along the Lake Road, Ganly and I came upon a white farm house with good barns. ""Here,' said I, 'is a good chance for us.' The buildings lay between two ravines that led down to the lake, and were quite near together. "Any thunder storm that gits in these parts,' I said to my pal, 'will be apt to follow one or t'other to these hollows, and come purty close to these buildings, whichever one it takes. Here's the sucker for us; just hook him.' He proved to be no sucker, however, but a veritable dog-fish. I learned afterward that his name was Ely. We hadn't taken our usual precaution to study our subject beforehand; but I don't think it would have made much difference if we had, for Ely was no sucker. "'I insisted that Ganly should do the talking this time. I couldn't hear the conversation, but I could see that Ganly wasn't making much headway, and I began to get uneasy. Finally they came out to the wagon. Ganly told me afterwards that they were in hearing of the farmer's wife and he was afraid she would lip in and break up a bargain, if one was possible, which was doubtful. "'Well,' Ganly said, 'the gentleman don't seem to feel the necessity of having lightning-rods on his buildings.' "Then I went for him. I told him all the

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

STRIKING A SNAG.

"At length we struck a snag. The above story finally got noised around the neighborhood and then the

farmers objected to having the rods put up; but the boys always showed the contract and claimed they were simply hired men and must do as told by their employers

employers."
"One day, however, the men came to a farm near Mecklenburg. The farmer's name was Ellis. He was a gruff old fellow, and when the men drove up with a wagon filled with rods and points and told their business, he ordered them to drive on. He said he'd learned all about their tricks and didn't propose to be caught by them. They insisted that they had no choice in the matter; were hired to do the work, and he could fight it out with the company, and so on. He was obstinate, however, and finally forbade their going on his premises. They thought this was only a bluff, as they had heard lots of it before, and believed that the worst he could do would be to sue for trespass, and that we could collect our bill.
So they unloaded their rods and go to town for a warrant. So they just hustled for dear life and in a few minutes were on the roof with one end of a long lightning-rod and the tools to put it up.
"Just then the farmer appeared with a gun in his hand. He waked out into the middle of the road and said in a cold-blooded voice, as he took out a bull's-eye silver watch;
"I'll give you scamps just three minutes to get down from that barn, and if you ain't down in that time I'll day, however, the men came to a farm near



The game worked best in or after a terrific thunder storm.

shoot you down as sure as you are men. 'Still they thought it a bluff and kept at work. The farmer called, 'One minute.' Then the boys began to get alarmed and tried to explain. The gun-ner never answered, but pretty quick said, 'Two minutes.' Then, deliberately raising his gun, while keeping his eye on the watch, said, 'Two-aud-half-minutes. Just half a minute more and one of you will drop.'

The boys decided that discretion was the better part of valor and quickly came down. They endeavored to remonstrate, to explain and to reason with him, but the old fellow, after backing up against his door-yard fence, kept them covered with his gun until they

had packed everything into the wagon and drove away. There were two more contracts in the neigh-borhood, but the boys didn't try to fill them then. The jobs were done later, however, and we got our sheckels for them, too."

ONCE A JAY ALWAYS A JAY.

"While speaking of slick ones, let me say right here and now, that the most perfect vampires that ever robbed (I say robbed, because it was like holding people up) the people of this country were the light-ning-rod men. To call them dandies would feebly express it. I will go on record now by saying that men who can sell lightning-rods are ahead of all other vampires, and no one need worry about their making a living. I know what I'm talking about, for I sold lots of 'em; that is if you call it selling. Really it was not, for we forced people to take and pay for what they didn't want any more than they did second-hand coffins.

they didn't want any more than they did second-hand coffins.
"It required great nerve to drive into a man's yard and, after beating around the bush awhile, inform him that the proper thing tc do was to have his buildings rodded. I say it without fear of contradiction that no man has ever deliberately, withont solicitation, given an order to have his buildings rodded, and yet many a farm has come under the auctioneer's hammer because of inability to pay notes given for such worthless appendages and other skin games worked by the crooks of the road. I have known several of them, but I always remained at a safe distance at the time of sale. For some I felt sorry; for others I was extremely glad. I always felt better when I did up a cunning, hair-splitting-jay, who knew it all, and more too. We always tried to avoid meeting the farmer's wives, who, on several occasions made us trouble.
"In working off rods we invariably blew in after a severe lightning and thunder storm. We always referred to the damage done to buildings, livestock killed (greatly exaggerated, of course) and rattled off hair-lifting stories till our efforts and taking advantage of every situation, we found it hard work to get a farmer's fist to paper.

all our enors and taking advantage of every situation, we found it hard work to get a farmer's fist to paper. "'In working lightning-rods we found it like everything else, here and there were rich fields, while at other points we couldn't work at all. Wherever we found a good place to work one thing we hardly failed to work others. We held to the rule 'once a jay, always a jay.' We found this particularly true in Indiana and other points in the West, where we operated successfully for nearly two years after I escept from the Canandaigua jail. But the richest field we ever struck was Central New York, to which we returned and met with great success. Seneca county was particularly lovely; in fact, we called it our chicken pie. We worked farm after farm and, with few exceptions, got our cash. While looking back over our operations in Seneca county I can recall but one case to cause regret.'' cause regret.

THE GOODMAN ROBBERY.

THE GOODMAN ROBBERY. "This old man lived four or five miles south of Waterloo. He owned a nice farm and buildings. I picked him out as a good subject to work on, having thoroughly posted myself by hanging around Seneca Falls and Waterloo several days. I took the best rig I could get in Seneca Falls, and with all the pomp that I could command, dashed into the Goodman yard. Mr. Goodman was in a field near by and soon came to me. After the usual salutation I drif-ted into farm talk, by way of becoming fa-miliar. Then I led up to the farm buildings, insurance, losses by lightning, etc., finally say-ing that 'our house,' which was the best and most responsible in the world, was rodding buildings, of course, by the way of advertising it. "After a talk of several minutes—I did all the talk-ing—and when I thought I had my victim, he simply stared at me in a half-dazed condition and said: 'Did they all die?' I had been telling about a house that had been struck by lightning up with a proposition to rod his buildings for almost nothing, simply because it would be a great advertisement for 'the house.'

house

'The more I talked the more dazed he seemed to become, so, to bring matters to a head, I produced an order blank, and assuming that, as a matter of course, (Continued on page 41)

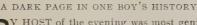




AT THE MAST A SEA STORY IN FIVE CHAPTERS

BY REV. C. Q. WRIGHT-Chaplain in U. S. Navy

CHAPTER II



Y HOST of the evening was most genial, and the dinner was an excellent one, to which I did full justice, but seeing me absent-mind-ed, now and then, the good doctor finally remarked that "things were surely going wrong among my sea lads of the "Mighty I was glad then, to tell him the story of Ball-wen, which still haunted me, and later, of the kid-napped boy, but was very much surprised when of the latter he ex-claimed.

State."

claimed. "Ah! That is another case where truth is strang-er than fiction. It is a most interesting case, too !"

We were rising from the table, and, leaning forward, I grasped his haud. 'Why, doctor! Do

"Why, doctor! Do you mean to say that you know about it, too,—all the people and the facts in it?" "Yes," he replied, re-

"Yes," he replied, re-turning my warm grasp, "I know the whole story —the father, the kid-nappers and all their doings up to the time the young woman died." That I should have chanced upon another chapter in the life of the kidnapped lad on the same day in which I read the first, seemed most remarkable. Strange, too, that so far from the scene of occurrence I had chanced to mention the case to the only man then living, who knew ' all the facts connected with the abduc-tion. tion

When we had settled ourselves comfortably in the library, I asked my friend, the doctor, who had grown gray in the profession, to give me the whole of the story.

THE COMPANION'S STORY

THE COMPANION'S STORY "Some years ago," said the doctor, leaning back in his easy chair, "I attended a woman in our local hospi-tal here who was suffering with a fatal disease from which she soon died. She told me her story an hour before the end came. It was to the effect that she and her partner in crime, had stolen a child from the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, in 1876, ex-pecting thereby to secure a large sumgrounds at Finiadelphia, in 1676, ex-pecting thereby to secure a large sum-of money from the father, whom they knew to be wealthy. It turned out to be the case you were reading about today, and from the dying woman I learned the name of the father, and all the facts as for as she knew them the facts as far as she knew them. "Posing as a respectable young

woman, and carefully concealing her relations with the dark-haired man who was her shadow, she soon gained the confidence of the lad's father. Her life as companion was easy and luxurious, and she enjoyed the sights of the Centennial, despite the recklessness of her little charge. I sometimes think that she grew really fond of him, and would gladly have given up the old life and its evil associations. At least, watch-ing the contortions of her poor face, and listening to took like a woman calloused to crime, and her youth-ful beauty had not deserted her. "But the will of the dark-haired demon proved too strong for hers, and, at last, he persuaded her to betray her trust and to perpetrate the cruelest of crimes. The little boy did not know where he was going, of course, or why he was being taken away. He thought it was and his wife,' as he called his guardians. HIDING IN THE NECK

HIDING IN THE NECK

HIDING IN THE NECK "For several days the three were in hiding in an abandoned shanty, deep in the Girard Flats, locally known, I believe, as 'The Neck.' From this miser-able hovel, the man wrote to the boy's father, demand-ing from him a twenty thousand dollar ransom for his son. The woman thought the father would have given it willingly, if they could have staid to complete negotiations. But in the midst of them, the little boy, restless and impatient over confinement, climbed into a pigpen close by the shanty. She covered her face with her hands as she told me how he came near being devoured, and how his poor baby flesh was torn while fighting bravely for his life. From drivers of the swill carts the story of the child's peril and escape spread to city reporters who published it. The kid-nappers took fright in time to escape, and then began while vainly endeavoring to secure the ransom demanded.

"'The boy's father would have paid the ransom,' said the woman, over and over again, during the story, 'but the madame persuaded him each time that the child was really dead, and that he was being imposed upon.

THE BOY'S REAL NAME DISCOVERED

"'Finally, at a hotel in Cape May, the man persuaded the woman to abandon the child. Her manner made me believe that he really tore her away from it. After that, her life was a patchwork of wandering, crime and suffering. In the end she was abandoned, of course, by the scoundrel who had led her into the path that is dark, and the way that is death. I asked her finally the man's name. 'Langdon—but I never knew his true name,' she faltered. "' 'And what became of the boy?' I inquired.

" 'And what became of the boy?' I inquired. "'I do not know. We went to New York from Cape May, and Inever saw him, or heard of him again,"

May, and I never saw him, or heard of him again," she replied. "" 'What was his father's name?' I asked. "' 'Clarking,' she gasped, and it was her last utterance. 'I should not have said that I knew the whole story. I did not find out what became of the boy, although I immediately wrote to his family in Cin-cinnati, and they made diligent search for him for several years. After extensive advertising they em-ployed Pinkerton's men, but could find no trace of the child.'' child.

IS YOUNG CLARKING STILL ALIVE?

My host finished his story with the same weary discouragement that had oppressed me ever since I had been puzzling over it. "Your story, is intensely interesting," I said, "but how sad and strange! Somehow, I feel that a further clue to it is waiting for me somewhere." "I trust, then, that you may find it," he replied. "As for the part of the story the woman did not, and could not tell. I fancy that it will always remain an unsolved mystery." With this final comment, we moved out upon the porch for a smoke. A

always remain an unsolved mystery." With this final comment, we moved out upon the porch for a smoke. A few moments later my host was sum-moned to a neighbor's house, and p bade him good night. The full moon hung mysteriously in the far-off sky as my boat glided through the small harbor toward the ship, beyond which dark fog-banks hovered. The air seemed full of mystery. My thoughts chung to the strange story I had just harbor toward the ship, beyond which dark fog-banks hovered. The air seemed full of mystery. My thoughts chung to the strange story I had just hard, and closely linked with it was state other of the friendless boy at the mast-court trial, for whom I feared a severe, though apparently just sentence when his court-martial came. I could guess what his life might be, whereas young Clarking's was all a mystery. How had the boy's father borne of young Clarking? "God grant that the social swime-rens may not have devoured him !" was my heart's petition, as I left the launch and passed again over the side of the gool ship, Mighty State.



Some Entertaining Methods of Lightning Calculation by "Keys"

By J. W. W.



THAS been said that figures will always interest an intelligent mind. Certain it is but many persons are vitally interested in figures when the dollar-mark stands before the average person in figures when used when the dollar-mark stands before the average person in figures when used when the dollar-mark stands before the average person in figures when used when the dollar-mark stands before the average person in figures when used when the dollar-mark stands before the average person in figures when used when the dollar-mark stands been beto the remarkable performances of "lightning decladators" and "second-sight readers," and no matched many times. Not infrequently do we have been by the performance of the magician who ducts as by the perf

To Multiply By Addition

To Multiply By Addition Anyone in possession of the secret can instantly multiply, mentally, any two figures by eleven, and with a little practice can rapidly handle larger numbers in the same manner. The "key" is simple: In mul-tiplying by eleven, use addition. That may sound rather queer; but it is a never-failing method, provid-ed that you add correctly. For instance, IIX53=58, Notice that by adding the 53 in itself, that is 5 and 3, we get 8; by placing the total of those two figures in tanswer of 11 times 53, or 58, The result is the same with any two figures whose total by addition is not more than nine. When you set wo figures whose total is more than nine, that carries you into double figures. For instance, to mul-tiply 11 by 84: By adding 8 and 4 we have 12; place and the answer is 924. In using numbers of three or more figures, the same method prevails. When you have become familiar with the above examples you may use the same method in multiplying by too and by 1. You can figure it out for yourself by adding three figures instead of only two, as above.

The Key To Speedy Addition

Some years past a European of diminutive size tour-ed this country and performed as a "lightning calcu-lator" in the principal theatres. One of the principal features of his performance was that an assistant passed through the audience with a slate and procured from different persons numerous rows of figures of pre-determined length, say ten figures to a row, which were then transferred to a large blackboard upon the stage. The Professor appeared and with a glance at the figures he immediately added them and placed the total below, this total sometimes being high up in the hundreds of billions. This, to say the least, seems remarkable, but it doesn't require an expert mathema-tician to do it. The person has not yet been born who remarkable, but it doesn't require an experimathema-tician to do it. The person has not yet been born who can take such a large number of figures, with which he is unfamiliar, and mentally manipulate them with-out taking time to study them. It is obviously im-possible to keep in mind the position of each figure, to say nothing of being able to give the answer at a values glance

It can be done only by a system which requires that

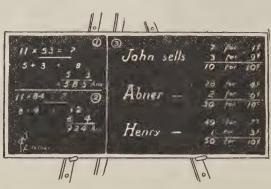
It can be done only by a system which requires that figures. It can be done only by a system which requires that the figures be placed in pre-determined order, though the performer need not know what those figures are, By a glance at the "key row" he can instantly give the correct answer. There are different methods of accomplishing this, but the system is practically the same in each. One example is here given: Ask any disinterested person to place, say five figures of his own choice on a board, as 26358. Now ask a second disinterested person to place a second row beneath them, say 32185. Then the third row must be placed, either by the performer or by a confederate, and such figures must be placed that each one added to the figure inmediately above it will make 9; thus, 67814. The figures in the fourth row may be placed at random, 42937; the fifth row is then placed in the same manner as the third row, 57062. The first or top row, although placed at random, is the "key row," and with a glance at that row you can give the correct answer by addition. To get the answer to the first column you subtract two from the top figure. The figures in the answer to the other columns are placed use as they are in the top row; but the total of the last column being 22, you of course place the extra figure there, thus, 226356. More rows of figures can be used if desired; nor does is each row has the same number of figures. But be-ginning with the third row, every second row there-after must be placed by the performer, or by his assist-ant or confederate; and for every two rows added, to

get the total you subtract one from the figure at top of first column and add one extra to the last figure in the total. Thus, if seven rows were used, instead of the answer to first column being 6, as above, it would be 5, and the last column would be 32 instead of 22; the answer to the other columns would be the same as

To Make Any Number Divisible By Nine

Another rather puzzling trick is that of adding a single figure to any given number to make it divisible by 9.

Ask a person to give you a number of, say four or five



figures, and tell them that by adding a single figure you will make it divisible by 9. When the number is given you mentally add the figures of same together, and the figure that must be added to the total in order to make it divisible by 9, is the figure required. For example, if the number given be 5342, by adding these figures together you have 14. Now 14 requires 4 add-ed to make it divisible by 9, thus by adding 4 to 5342 you render that divisible by 9. You may cause much diversion in this trick by naming before-hand where you will place the figure, or allow anyone to designate

the position that you place it to make the number divisible by 9; for it matters not whether you place the figure at the front or rear of the number; whether you place it between any of the digits, or beneath any digit and add it, the result is the same.

A Problem in Addition

A problem that has puzzled many is this: Write down on a slate three 1's, three 3's, three 5's, three 7's and three 9's; then add six of the figures together—no more, no less, using only the figures given—so that the total will be 21. Try to do it now before you read further and learn the secret. The method of doing it is that you place certain figures in a position so as to change their value, and can only be done as follows: First you write a figure 1, then a second 1 beside the first, so as to form 11. Beneath these you place in succession 1-3-3-3, which utilizes the six figures and makes the total 21. The 5's, 7's and 9's being given only to make the problem more difficult to some. more difficult to some.

An "Equation" In Apples

That some extraordinary feats can be accomplished with figures is clearly shown in the following problem: John has 10 apples, Abner has 30 apples, Henry has 50 apples; each boy must sell his apples at the same price per apple, and each must take in the same amount

50 apples; each boy must sell his apples at the same price per apple, and each must take in the same amount of money. Now, that seems rather a startling proposition, doesn't it? Well, here is the way the boys accomplish-ed it. John is the first to make a sale. He sells apples seven for a cent, and sells one cent's worth. Abner being compelled to sell his apples at the same price as John, does so, and sells four cents' worts. Henry asks the same price for his apples, and sells seven cents' worth. Their accounts now stand as fol-lows: John has taken in 1 cent and has 3 apples left; Abner has taken in 4 cents and has 1 apple left. The boys now change the price of apples. John now asks three cents each for his, and the purchaser takes all John has left, which makes a total of 10 cents for John; Abner also selling for three cents each, gets six cents for the two apples he has left, which makes his total to cents; Henry also sells his total to cents. Thus they all sell their apples at the same price per apple, and they each take in the same amount of money. The same problem with different figures is, that the numbers of apples the boys start with are 15, 50 and 85 respectively; they sell then twelve for a cent, at the first sale, the problem working out as above.

How to Make A Vise THE TOOL INDISPENSABLE IN A BOY'S WORKSHOP

By Schuyler Bull

With ten clear and helpful illustrations by the author

One of the tools hardest to do without, and one One of the tools hardest to do without, and one which but few boys can have the use of, is a vise for holding the work on hand. A regular machinist's vise of a practical size, costs from three dollars up. House vises can be bought as low as fifty cents, but are generally a delusion and a snare, and, to the average small boy, fifty cents looks larger than fifty dollars does to most men.

The vise described below, while not a thing of beauty, will solve most boys' problems in this line,

It must be solurly attended balance (y) [4]] bench, or to the wall and floor. As heavy benches are not always avail-able, the one described is for the wall and floor. Probably the best place to put it will be in the barn, cellar or attic, or even outdoors, as mothers have a habit of objecting to shop fixtures in living-rooms. The barn will be the easiest to arrange it in and the cellar, un-less it has wooden walls and floors, the hardest. Where there are neither cellars nor barns, a floor plat-form about four feet square should be made very solidly and the vise fastened to that, using diagonal braces both front and back, as is shown on one side at draw-ing D. Fig. 4, and diagonal pieces nailed on, as shown at C in Fig. 3. (These last are omitted in the other drawings as where there is a wall to nail to they

if well made. As it is important that a vise hold things strongly enough to be hammered on, or bent,

it must be solidly attached to a heavy bench, or to the wall and floor. As

. . .

are not useded). The first materials needed are four pieces of what are called inch boards, but which are real-ly about seven-eighths of an inch thick, about six inches wide and eighteen inches long. Nail two of them together, so the ends match, and, starting two inches from the end marked A shown in Fig. I, make saw cuts three-fourths of an inch deep, and one-and-one-half inches apart, to about four inches from the end marked B, in Fig. I, as shown by the saw at B; then make bevel cuts, as shown by the first saw at A, in Fig. I, to make the saw-tooth notches, as shown in Fig. 2.

in Fig. 2. The next materials The next materials needed are three pieces of what are called "two-by-fours." These are about one and three-fourths inches thick, three and three-fourths and two thirds are been as

fourths inches thick, three and three-fourths inches wide, and two-thirds as long as the person who is to use the vise is tall. For a boy four feet, six inches tall, the pieces should be three feet long. The two boards with the notches should be nailed to two of the two-by-fours, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and to at B, care being taken that the notches match, and using but a single nail at first, at each joint. The other eighteen-inch pieces are nailed about two inches from the other ends of the two-by-fours, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 9 and to at E. Fasten these also with a single nail at each joint. Now nail the two-by-fours, marked A in Figs. 3, 4, 9 and to at E. Fasten these also with a single nail at each joint. Now nail the two-by-fours, as the other ends of the two-by-fours, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 9 and to at E. Fasten these also with a single nail at each joint. Now nail the two-by-fours, marked A in Figs. 3, 4, 9 and to, solid-the two-by-four marked F, in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and to very solidly to the floor. Now mail two pieces of inch board, at least four inches wide, with the ends saved diagonally, one on the outside and (Continued on page 42)

(Continued on page 12)

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B

VICK'S MAGAZINE



A meek little Quakeress



Yankee Doodle

Baby Button's Trials

By Harry W. Frees

With three illustrations by the author

ITTLE Mabel gave her kitten this odd name because he was so fat and roly-poly. He had a long, fluffy tail and a remarkably pretty face, a soft, silky coat that fairly shone and all the markings

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*This is the Shetland of our Prize Contest, page 30.

OUR PETS AND PROTECTORS

Stories of Child and Animal Life on the Farm



Show me your tongue



From Cornell Junior Naturalist Monthly. The calf has learned to drink

Kitty Grey's Devotion

A True Story

By J. M. Morris

When Baby Orland came to live in the Bartholomew

When Baby Orland came to live in the Bartholomew family Kitty Grey could not praise him as others did, but she showed her affection by rubbing her furry sides against the cradle and purring her softest lullabys to the little new-comer. Baby Orland was a strong, hearty boy, and in a few months could sit alone on the floor. Kitty Grey's de-light was now greater than ever. She would walk around and around the rug, purring and rubbing softly against baby, who, in turn, showed his friendship by patting Kitty's soft fur. As the good cat had no family of her own to care for at this time, she decided to show her devotion in a new way. One morning Mamma heard her coming into the room where Baby was, making that peculiar "meowing" which a mother cat always makes when bringing game to her kittens. Looking into the rooms she found that Kitty had laid a large, dead meadow-mouse at Baby's feet and was sitting near by purring very proudly. After this each day she would bring something to Baby Orland that would be considered a very dainty morsel in Kittendom but which was not appreciated by Baby as she thought it should be.

not appreciated by Baby as she thought it should be. One day Mamma saw the cat coming in with a small live snake. She seemed quite offended because she was not allowed to bring it into the house and present it to her young friend. Another morning, not long after this, mamma heard her little boy beginning to fret and knew that she must soon drop her household duties and care for him. He had tired of his rattle, the stocking-darner, the glass bottle cork, and even the egg-beater had lost its charm for him. When Mamma entered the room



Grandmother Gray



As frolicksome as a kitten; as faithful as a dog.*

where Baby was sitting she noticed a peculiar bunch on the little shoulder inside his dress. As she lifted him up the bunch began to move and Mamma screamed for Grandma to come. The little dress was taken off in a hurry, and out jumped a large, live mouse, -one of Kitty Grey's presents. Now Baby Orland, being a boy and a very small one, too, was not so much afraid of mice as his Mamma was, so he langhed and crowed as though nothing had happened, but Mamma was more watchful in future as to what kind of treasures his four-footed friend gave him.

what kind of treasures his four-fooled friend gave him. All this happened a number of years ago, and Kitty Grey's charge has grown to be quite a large boy. As long as the faithful cat lived she was considered an important mem-ber of the Bartholondw family on account of her devotion to Baby Orland.

Barefoot's Heroism

By Mary N. Robison

Barefoot was a grand Newfoundland dog that be-longed to a sad and lonely little boy named Albert. Since Albert's father and mother had died both of them lived with his brother. Now this brother's wife would not be reconciled to Barefoot and Albert feared continually that he would have to give him up. Those of you who have dogs of your own know what this meant to the boy. But some one else in the house loved Barefoot, a dear little baby girl about two years old. Often she went to sleep nestled against his great shaggy breast, and outdoors he followed her about, a grave devoted attendant.

attendant.

and outdoors he followed her about, a grave devoted attendant. This was in the old time when picturesque water mills ground our wheat and flour,—mills with great flapping wheels and large walled ponds close by. Albert's brother lived very near one of these mill ponds, and, although the baby was watched closely, she evaded her busy mother one day, slipped out of sight and started straight for the mill pond. Barefoot stalked along beside her, now and then tugging at her clothing to pull her backward, but she was a wilful baby and soon went on again till she stood on the very brink of that deep, silent pool. Her own reflection in the water amused the baby and she bobbed and curtsied and made faces at it. Alast The next moment her foot slipped and she was strug-gling in the deep water below the wall. With a great plunge in went Barefoot, hesitating not a moment. Seizing the stout yoke of her little dress, he held, her head upward, but how should he escape with her from the water? The wall, below which they struggled, was so high above the water that he could not climb it with his heavy burden. The distance across to the other side of the pond, where the wall

CHILDHOOD OF THE JI-SHIB. THE OJIBWA

By Albert Ernest Jenks With Illustrations by the Author* CHAPTER SECOND IN WHICH THE BEAVER LEARNS INDIAN WAYS



S THE days and moons flew by into the past the little Blue Bird grew rapidly. One day A-mi' konstried to think of all the things which had happened since he fell asleep, and since

a-leep, and since he awoke. And then it came back to him, as though from a dream, how they went below the dam, he and the Blue Bird and the Synaw and Ki-niw, and how they foot-ed down Chippeway river in their birch-bark cance ; and how they stopped on shore at night, and Ki-niw helped his Squaw build her wigwam, while the other Indians srt around and smoked and left their squaws to work alone; and he remembered too, that all of the Indians and Squaws and children came into the wigwam that night and sat down around the fire and smoked apipe. Every one ate some venison and

Indians and Squaws and children came down around the fire and smoked a pipe. Every one ate some venison and ultra that may be and the second back with the single state of the state of the first time he notice that it was placed before him. Afterwards they were all silent until an old Indian thanked the Good Spirit for each one had to be used to be the second back with the state of the second back with the state of the second state of the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of the second the second back of the second back of the second back of the second back of the second the second back of

than a string of tails." A-mi'-kons also remembered that they floated farther and farther down the Chippe-way river until they came to an orchard of sugar-maples, where they stopped for one whole month while the Squaws made maple-sugar. And when the leaves began to peep out on the trees the Indians took down their wigwams and packed their canoes with penmican and furs and sugar, and floated on and on down the river. By and by they stopped and unloaded their canoes again. They carried all the things on their backs through the forest and across a beautiful green meadow, and there in a small creek they again packed them in their canoes and started on. Soon the creek got wider and wider still, when, all at once, their canoes glided out on a shining lake with a name so long that the beaver could not pronounce it. It was a beautiful large lake with forests of pine holding it in, and all along the shore there were now and then white-barked trees of the canoe-birch, which looked like cracks of sunlight among the dark green pines. Two arms of the pine-covered shore reached out toward the middle of the lake stole through between their finger-tips, so that, in all except the driest weeks of the Summer, the light-running cances glided smoothly over the publy bottom from one part of the lake to the other.



other

Ji-shib' lived with his father and mother and grandparents on the east shore of the lake. All around them were other wigwams, for in the Sum-mer a large village was built up there, although in the Autumn the place was nearly deserted, groups of four ar fine minimum minimum relations. the Autumn the place was nearly deserted, groups of four or five wigwams going away together to

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hunt buffalo and moose and beav-



APRIL

hunt buffalo and moose and beav-er during the Winter months. The moon of flowers, which we call the month of May, was far along before Ji-shib's mother had her Summer wigwam built, and every one had seen every one else, and learned who had died, and who had been born since the village broke up at the beginning of Winter. During all of the Summer-time little Ji-shib' was the pet of the wigwam. At first he lay among the soft furs at the farther side of the wigwam and slept. Each forenoon and afternoon his mother or grandmother tied him into his board cradle for an hour or so, and there he slept just the same. Sometimes strings of buckskin were fastened to both ends of his cradle, and it was hung up across the wigwam where the puppies could not get tangled up with the baby, and where he could swing and swing. In the Fall of the year he used sometimes to cry, if they forgot to tie him in his

where the puppies could not get tangled up with the baby, and where he could swing and swing. In the Fall of the year he used sometimes to cry, if they forgot to tie him in his cradle, for that was such a nice place to sleep, all tucked and tied in so that he could not roll off and wake himself up; and there the soft white moss under him and around him did not make him half so hot as it did to lie on the furs. At times the Squaw took Ji-shib' in her cance and paddled arcross the lake to the west village, and sometimes when she was not in a hurry she let the cance turn around until it was almost in the trough of the shallow waves, and there she held it with her paddle while the waves sang breathless little songs against its side, and gently rocked it to and fro. And once Ji-shib', the little rascal, said ''coo-coo'' and ''goo-goo'' in Indian. The happy mother caught him up and whispered half aloud in his ear, ''O, my little Blue Bird, mother feared that you would grow up to be an old Squaw because you live so much in the wigwam, but I see now that you are to be a great orator, for you hear the voice of the Spirits as they speak to you in the wind and in the water, and you answer them.'' Late in the Autumn they all went far up Chippeway river and then through the forest, and built their warm Winter wigwams at the edge of a small prairie. In the Spring, back they came again with their cances piled high with permican and furs. One day in the early Summer Ji-shib' missed his crafte and he cricd, then he missed it the next day and the next. It was years after that before he learned where it had been. There leaning up against a tree near the wigwam it had stood for days and days, telling to every one who passed this simple tale: ''I used to be Ji-shib''s crafte, but he has outgrown me now, he is almost a warrior.'' The second Summer and Winter, and the third and



Ji-shib's cradle, but he has outgrown me now, he is almost a warrior." The second Summer and Winter, and the third and fourth Summers and Winters passed as had the first. During the warm Summers Ji-shib' played about the wigwam. He had a little bow and arrow, and little pails made of birch-bark; and every Summer there and some of them had not even that; but most of the little girls wore buckskin shirts without sleeves.

Inothing on except a string or shelfs about there here's and some of them had not even that; but most of the little girls wore buckskin shirts without sleeves. Some days they all played hide and seek among the wigwams and the maize and the forest near the village. Some days they waled in the lake and floated their tiny birch-bark cances, and sometimes they played war-party. Part of the boys would be Sioux and part Ojibwa, and in some way it always turned out that the Ojibwa warriors were victorious—even though a part of the Sioux had to die, and get scalped, and then crawl off, as though not seen, and later join the victorious warriors with a loud war-ory. Once when Ji-shib' led his warriors against the Sioux, their war-cry made the dogs bark and duck under the wigwams with their tails between their legs and the hair bristling straight up on their backs—not knowing whether they were the most frightened or angry. The little girls built play-wigwams of birch bark, and played that they were Squaws with babies of their own. One day when they were all playing grown-ups Ji-shib' came home to his play-Squaw and wigwam dragging an innocent, rebellious puppy by the hind leg. He left it outside by the door of the wigwam, and walk-ed in with much dignity, and sat down in his place. By and by he said in lisping baby-Indian: ''Squaw, I just killed a great big bear; go skin him, I am hungry.'' The obedient little Squaw went out silently only to find half a dozen bears, like the one Ji-shib' had killed, having a tug-of-war over an old moccasin. Nearly every evening Ji-shib''s grandmother told him stories. Neither he nor the beaver could remember half of them, but there was one which the beaver never forgot because it was about beavers.

the beaver could remember half of them, but there was one which the beaver never forgot because it was about beavers. "Many, many Summers ago," the grandmother said, "beavers climbed trees like squirrels and ran swittly on the ground like foxes, but they did not cat ducks and birds, they ate nothing except wood—like willow and young poplar and birch. They had large white teeth which Manido had given them to eat the wood with, and they used to guaw down many more young trees than they could cat. So Manido sent the wood-pecker to tell them not to cut down more trees than they needed for food, because very soon the wood-pecker would have no trees in which to build her, next

food, because very soon the wood-pecker would have no frees in which to build her nest. "Still they kept on cutting down the trees, and Manido sent the eagle to tell the beavers that they must obey or he would fasten a great load to them which they could scarcely drag along, and thus the Indians could easily catch them and kill them; but still they cut the trees down. Then Manido became angry, and sent a disease into the beavers' tails. Their tails swelled and swelled and burning they dipped their tails in the water, and soon they saw that the water helped to hold them up, so that they were not so heavy to drag around. Now, as may be imagin-eat ducks and ducks had always been good friends, because beavers did not eat ducks and ducks did not eat either beavers or wood, and, being good friends, the ducks told the beavers how to grow hind feet like their own, and before long the beav-ers became expert swimmers. But still they gnawed down trees which they rolled into the rivers and creeks to make dams. They used their big flat tails to spank down and smooth when Manido saw all this he said, 'The beav-



er is the wisest animal I have made. If I am ever in trouble, I shall send for the beaver to help me out.'' Thus both Ji-Shib and A-mi'-kons knew that the beaver was the wisest of all animals.

CONTINUED IN MAY



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A Farm House Sitting-Room

By Emily Houseman Watson

It is on the very sunniest corner of the house, and in summer, a rose clambers over the little porch through which you

It is a large room, eighteen feet by twenty, at least, and has four large windows curtained with neat white muslin.

muslin. There is a large center table in the room round which the family gather in the evening, for study and recreation. Here is the great Bible for evening devotions, and nearby it the mother's work-basket, with its bright yarn and plainer materials for mending or darn-ing. A dish of apples stands ready for enjoyment winter evenings, in sum-mer a vase of freshly cut flowers gives the room a touch of beauty and a whiff of fragrance. of fragrance.

of fragrance. In another part of the room, where the light falls easily upon it, is an ample bookcase, containing useful reading matter for the whole family, from six-year-old Rob's ''House that Jack Built'' to the books loved by the dear Grand-mother who sits on the low window seat. There are some simple but attractive pictures on the wall, whose exquisite harmony in coloring give evidence of taste and refinement. Some of them are mere prints but all are beautiful and tasteful. A few rugs, a half-dozen comfortable

A few rugs, a half-dozen comfortable chairs, and the low window seat, already mentioned, complete the furnishing of the room.

Some such a retreat should be confarms there is time for rest and enjoy-ment among its books, flowers and pictures.

pictures. The busy wife may find here much that will lighten her labor, and break the monotony of the everyday treadmill. In the evenings when the family are together, such a room is a necessity. An hour's social intercourse after a try-ing horaceing day sends the members to

An hour's social intercourse after a try-ing, harassing day, sends the members to their rest with a spirit conducive to pleasant dreams. The farmer's family by no means relin-quishes all thought of self-improvement and refinement. Indeed, its members have opportunity to rise to a plane of mental and moral culture superior to that reached by the average inhabitant of city or town. or town

The highest ideal of such culture The highest ideal of such culture is attained amid the sweet serenity of the country, with its green fields and woods, its streams and singing birds. There should be no despondency for the man or women, no matter how hard the labor, who is overshadowed by God's blue sky, who breathes the pure air and is free from the perplexing elements which enter into the life of a great city.

IN THE DINING ROOM

BY E. J. CANNADY

Every family that can afford it should Every family that can afford it should have a dining-room apart from the kitchen, for it is more comfortable in summer or winter and is not filled with steam and the odor of cooking. It can be kept as neat on wash day as at any other time, which is not the case if the table is set in the kitchen. The appearance of the table has much to do with the appetite, for one that is laid with dainty white napkins, snowy cloth and pretty tableware, will often tempt one to eat when under other con-ditions there would be no inclination for

tempt one to eat when under other con-ditions there would be no inclination for food. Put a silence cloth of double-faced cotton flannel, or white felt, under the white cloth. It protects the table from hot dishes, and deadens the noise made by moving things about. Two or three thicknesses of old white blankets will answer the purpose after they have been washed and cut the proper shape. Every hopsekeeper admires pretty china and many handsome pieces may be and many handsome pieces may be obtained at reasonable prices.

The practice of wash-ing table linen with the other soiled articles is a common one, but should but should be con-demned. It is just as easy to wash table-linen before

demned. It is just as *demnediated* alone, if preferred. Heat the washed alone, if preferred. Heat the water until it is lukewarm, dissolve enough ivory soap in it to make a good suds and wash lightly be-tween the hands. White linen may be scalded a few minutes but pieces decorated with colored em-broidery should never be put in hot water, as it is apt to fade them. Rinse through two waters, adding a little bluing and boiled starch to the second. Shake every piece to remove the wrinkles and hang smoothly upon the line. Never hang napkins or other small pieces up by one corner, but straighten them out upon the line. Sideboards are easily contrived for the dining-room, or merely a

daintily covered table, with a shelf or two added above it may answer. A box of flowers in the window and fresh box of flowers in the window and fresh ones upon the table give the room a cheery look. Oiled floors are most easily kept in order, but not many farm-houses have them. Large rugs that are easily removed and shaken are much preferable to carpets. [In the May number an article on summer floorcover-ings will tell how to make pretty hand-woven rugs and carpets. Eds] woven rugs and carpets.- Eds.]

Buying a Set of Dishes Piece-meal*

BY LEE MCCRAE

BY LEE MCCRAE Regardless of all the books of etiquette, a young housewife leaned her elbows upon the table, dropped her head upon her hands, and groaned. "Company coming!" she cried, "and not dishes enough to set the table for us two respectably! And such a variegated lot as they are! One would think we owned a second-hand store down town ! I *must* have more cups and saucers and a bread plate, and I have money enough to buy them, yet buying more odd pieces will just add to this museum. What *shall* I do?"" Suddenly a bright thought came, and she sprang up and went about her work cheerfully. That afternoon she spread upon her

That afternoon she spread upon her table a set of cups and saucers and two bread plates, dainty in quality, with a simple design traced upon them in gold, simple design traced upon them in gold, and she exclaimed aloud in very glee. "You are my nest-eggs! Hereafter from month to month as I save out of my allowance, I can add to you until by and by the blues and greens and pinks will have to do their fighting on the pantry shelves, not upon my table! One can always find white and gold in the stores and we do not care for the designs to match, so that there is harmony of color. It is such a simple solution, yet how I It is such a simple solution, yet how I have beat my brains to find it! Besides, I shall take more pleasure in adding to my stock little by little than I would have found in a whole set bought at one time. 'Why didn't f think of it sooner!'

CONVENIENT KITCHENS

BY JOSEPHINE WORTHINGTON

April being the month when many have to solve the problem of adjusting themselves to new surroundings, a few suggestions may not come amiss in pro-viding for lack of conveniences in the one room where a housekeeper spends the greater part of her time,—the kitchen. While the same remedy will not apply to all cases, there is scarcely a house that has not some imperfection. It is necessary to study each individual

It is necessary to study each individual case and to correct, as far as possible,



the weak points, so as to save time and

the weak points, so as to save time and strength for some joy in living. Even with a good-sized pantry it is wise to have the utensils in constant demand close at hand to save steps. A bracket-shelf can be placed over the sink, with a number of screw hooks on the under side of the shelf for egg beater, beating spoons. flour, pepper and salt basting spoons, flour, pepper and salt slakers, potato masher, etc. On the shelf can be put bowis and pudding pans which can be inverted so as not to collect dust.

If the shelf seems unnecessary

If the shelf seems unnecessary, a strip of wood four inches wide will hold the hooks, thus saving the wall from nail-holes. It is a good plan to have a piece of white marbled oilcloth 'extend from the board down to the sink; this is easily wiped off and is not unsightly. 'If cupboard room is insufficient a set of shelves may be made with very little expense to hold teapot, pitchers, platters, etc. Tacks driven near the back of the shelf will prevent the platters from slipping out of place. If desired, a mus-lin curtain may keep ont the dust. To hold the oil or gas stove, it is a good plan to secure a dry goods box long enough when set on end to stand about as high as the kitchen table. Cover this with iin, asbestos or zinc. A shelf or two inside may be utilized for flatirons

inside may be utilized for flatirons two and kettles.

The addition of castors would be a great help on ironing day when the outfit needs to be at the right hand of the mistress

A good-sized tray to carry dishes from the dining-room table to the kitchen and back to the pantry will save many steps. A basket for table napkins and another for knives and forks are helps to orderliness

A bag of stout factory cloth tacked at both upper corners to the back of the pantry door will hold wrapping paper

both upper corners to the back of the pantry door will hold wrapping paper and paper bags. How many times a piece of twine is needed in a hurry! A simple device is to make a bag of denim to hold a ball of twine. Work a buttonhole near the bottom for the twine to run through and sew two curtain-rings at the top, so it will hang firmly on a couple of tacks. This with a pair of five-cent scissors hanging near by, supplies a great con-venience.

Another kitchen accessory is small memorandum pad with a pencil tied to it. It is so much easier to jot down needed supplies than trusting to one's memory when an order has to be sent in

a hurry. Many times food supplies could be kept near an open pantry window instead of in the cellar, were it not for the dust which blows in.

(Continued ou page 32)



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the set of an APRIL

cirt pattern, 4984, is at in sizes for a 22, 24, 5, 28 and 30-inch waist

material has figure or map ; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide ff it has not. No, 5285 is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure; the skirt, No, 5219, in sizes 22 to 50 inches waist measure.

30

No.

A Dainty Blouse.

A Dainty Blouse. The blouse waist is always in demand, It can be made to match the skirt, or of some lighter material and used in a thousand ways. This one is exceptional-ly adaptable and can be made either with the chemi-sette, as illustrated, with an open neck, or with the tucks extended to the coilar, naking a plair tucked waist, with elbow or long sleeves. In the illustration white pongre is frimmed with pale green velyet and combined with heavy white lace over chiffon. For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 21 inches wide 3 ½ yards, 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with % yard of all-overlare. The pattern, 522, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 30, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

For the Coming Spring.

The fashionable costume, both for the between-seasons time and for the spring, will be made with a short coat, and the Eton in all its variations takes first



Pattern Nos, 5285 and 5219 rank. The little coal illustrated on next page is one of the prettlest and can be made with either three-quarter or fall length sleeves and without the vest, as illustrat-ed, or with one of velvet, or other contrasting material, as may be liked. There is a fitted girdle at the waist which extends slightly over the skirt, forming a point at the front. The skirt is circular, made with a front gore laid in plaits that turn toward the centre; the ful-mess is laid in double inverted plaits at the back. It can be cut in round or in walking length as preferred. For the Eton will be required 4.2 yards 27 inches wide, or 2% yards 44 inches wide. No. 5074, is cut in 32 to 40 in-ches bust measure; or the skirt, No. 5255, in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure.



One Of The New Foulards.

One Of the New Foundation The smartest foulards of the season all show the satin fullish. This one is a soft gray color, with dots of white, and is trimmed with heavy white lace band-ing on the walst, with applied folds on the skirt. The model, however, is a very generally useful one and will be found adapted to the pongers that are such favorites of the seas n, to i ght-weight wools, and also favorites of the seas n, to i ght-weight wools, and also at onlines of the long list of washable fabrics that so soon will a demand. The waist can be nade either line inlined, as material renders desirable, and will uite 4 i_1 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 i_2 y j_1 inches wide, or 2 i_2 yards 44 inches wide, with pards of insertion, The pattern 5208, is cut in sizes a 22, 33, 36, 35 and 46 inch bust measure; for the s without folds) will be required $8^{i_2}_{i_2}$ yards 21 m



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ft. \$3.25 12 ft. 3.75 ft. 4.25 01_ft 4.75

GREAT

Smart Spring Costumes By May Manton.

by the transformation of transformation of the transformation of transformat

at the back being laid in inverted plaits that harmonize with those at the front. For the medium size will be required for the Eton 3 yards of material, 27 inches wide, 1 % yards

GOWNS. The fashionable in-door of the senson is made material, el a borately trim me d, and is a charming creation. Il-lustrated are two of the latest models. The one to the left is shown in Queen's gray yoi e, with 4

TUD no risk as we take back unsold goods. Address, many sof UNION LINEN CO., Dept. A28, Bridgeport, Conn. silks and pon







Pattern N

Pattern Nos. 5262 and 4741

The g own to the right shows one of the cored, but still full enough to be gathered at the belt, with trim-ming of fells that are shired to form their waist is one of the pretitest of the new blouses, giving a gathered pilce effect, and alwr-nice offect, and alwr-nice offect, and alwr-nice effect, and alwr-ble effect, and alwr-ble effect, and alwr-be effect. All material the fashionnihe either the waist, 42 sprate will be required, for material 21 in c h es wide, 3 g yards 27 in-ches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, or 2 yards 27 inches wide, 12 yards 28 inches wide, 12 yards 27 inches wide, 12 yards 28 inches wide, 12 yards 28 inches wide, 12 yards 28 inches wide, 10 yards 27 inches wide, 10 yards 28 inches wi Radium Silk and Lace

APRIL

VICK'S MAGAZINE

wide, 7 ½ yards 27 inches wide, or 4 ¾ yards 44 inches wide. The pattern, 5141, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure. Pretty Frocks For Little Girls.

The spring styles show charming designs in dresses for hille girls and a gr-at variety of attractive mate-rials. The dress to the left in the illustration is made



Pattern Nos. 5074 and 5255 of Alice-blue veiling, with the vest of a pretty plaid silk, while the one to the right is shown in white linen,

10

Pattern Nos. 5214 and 5076

Pattern Nos. 5214 and 5076 with trimming of embroidery. The forme elaborate, is suited to all the light when the source of the suited to all the light when the source of the suited to all the suite and the right is simplicity. Itself, one to the right is simplicity itself, one to the right is simplicity. Itself, the the right is simplicity itself, the source des. The transformed 7.5 words of material of the required 7.5 words of material the required 7.5 words of the form the transformed 7.5 words of the form the required 5.5 words of the form the required 5.5 words of material the required 5.5 words of material the required 5.5 words of the form the required 5.5 words of the required 5.5 words of the form

The Fashionable Gray.

The fashionable Gray. Gray is a favorite spring color and is ite attractive in all the fashionable itings. Here is a cost u me that is apted to cloth or to mixtures, and heb, a bit later, will be found admir-le for pongree and for linen. The coa-nich is of the "pony" order, can be ade either single or double-breasted double-breasted in for-ard-turning plaits. The coatis fitted by easis of seams that extend to the oulders and give desirable lines to the ourser, in addition to service with the it, it will be found a most desirable

model for the separate coat that is always needed. For a woman of medium size will be required, for the coat, 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 ¼ yards 44 inches wide, or 2 yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of banding; for the skirt 5 yards 44 inches wide, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide, if the material has figure or nap; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches material has figure or hap, 5 > 2 yards 21 models of synches 25 inches wide, 3 3 (yards 44 inches wide, or 8 yards 52 inches wide, if it has not. The coat pattern, 5295, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure; the skurt pattern, 5189, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

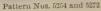
A Gown of Wool Batiste and Lace.

Afternoon gowns made of light-weight wool materials are greatly in vogue this season. This one combines wool batiste with heavy lace appli-que and is tvory white in color, but the design is a que and is tvory white in color, but the design is a useful one and will be found adapted to almost all seasonable fabrics, while color always depends upon personal preference and needs. The waist is made after a simple but effective model, and is nost satisfactory for the separate blouse made of net, lace orsilk. The skirt is tucked over the hips and is lengthened by a gathered flounce that is joined to it beneath the lowest of three wide ucks. For a woman of medium size will be rejoined to it beneath the lowest of three wide tucks. For a woman of medium size will be re-quired, for the waist 4 yards of material 21, 3 ½ yards 27 or 2 ½ yards 44 Inches wide, with 4 ½ yards of narrow and 3 ¼ yards of wide banding; for the skirt 9 yards 21, 7 yards 27 or 5 ¼ yards 44 inches wide, with 11 yards of banding. The wais¹



Pattern Nos. 5208 and 5151 No. 5214, is cut in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure; the skirt No. 5076, in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure.







Taste and Economy in Dress

By L. M. Mackey

DISCARDED SHIRTWAISTS

The finer ones seldom find their way to the attic. being considered too useless for even so kind a fate. But a very large item of one's wardrobe may be provided from this prolific source by making them into handsome corset-covers. The sleeves, too, can be made into over-sleeves dainty enough and useful enough to don when preparing afternoon tea, or even a heavier meal, in "dress-up" attire.

Shirtwaists usually give way across the back first, then at the front about the neck. Often they are worn just under the arms, or break at the tops of the sleeves.

Cut out the sleeves-don't trouble to rip themtry on, and mark the out-line of the top of the corset-cover, allowing for the width of trimming you expect to use, before the shoulders have been cut away. Lay on the trimming,—embroidery, lace or beading,—stitch the lower edge, then cut the neck away, turn in the edge and stitch to place. The more elaborate waists need nothing but an edge finish; the heavier ones seldom warrant much trimming.

The sleeves, if worth saving, will be good half-way above the elbow. Put this edge into a band of left-over insertion, leave open, finish one end in a point, and button tight enough to hold it in place. If the lower end is of the full style, you may find it worth the trouble to cut' off the cuff, take the fulness out at the seam, gather it into a band of insertion, and add a button at the wrist. These oversleeves will save many a dainty waist a trip to the washtub or cleaner.

A shirtwaist beginning to break all around the neck can be saved by a round yoke just deep enough to replace the thin part, of almost any ma-terial—all-over lace or embroidery, insertion, tucking, yoking, plain lawn or India linen. It doesn't matter at all whether the yoke even pretends to match the waist in either fabric or decoration. Stitch on, and cut away underneath. A good way to insert such a yoke is to extend it like a shield or chemisette, especially if the waist opens in the back. Sew on a collar like the yoke, finish with frills of lace, and featherbone two inches each side

the center back. If the sleeves are full at the wrist, rip them out, cut off the cuff, turn the sleeves the other end up to form "leg-o-muttons", shir up the inside scam to shorten, or cut off to elbow length, and finish with the yoke material and frills of lace.





Home Dressmaking Hints

By May Manton

This year we are to have so many love-ly and attractive Easter models from which to choose that the only difficulty becomes that of selection. Happily, al-co, favorite styles are simple, so that the home dressmaker who wishes to occupy herself during the last weeks of Lent in making ready her spring outfit, has real-ly no very difficult problems to meet. Skirts for the street will clear the ground and are made, some plaited and some circular, although circular models are a bit newer and perhaps a little better liked. Jackets are Etons and what are known as "pony" coats, or short little wraps that are quite jaunty, but which involve no great amount of labor or any technical difficulties. With these short coats are worn some skirts that are cut up beyond the waist line to form a corselet or princesse effect, and some girdles, but girdles worn with the



"Jacket, includes one of the 5295 " Pony prettiest of the little 32 to 40 bust.

32 to 40 bust. prettiest of the little coats and one of the best liked of the circular skirts. The coat is made with fronts and back that are di-vided into sections, these sections being joined beneath the plaits, so that it is very easy to fit, while no seams are al-lowed to show. As illustrated it is left slightly open at the front and the sleeves are in elbow length, but a vest is includ-ed in the pattern and can be added if a warmer garment is desired and full length sleeves can be used if preferred, although as a matter of style the elbow sleeve can be commended for all jackets of the sort for the spring.

be commended for all jackets of the sort for the spring. With this Eton is a fitted girdle and this girdle will be found an admirable one, not alone for wear with the coat, but also for any that will be required throughout the season. To be worn with the coat it should be made of the same material

of the same material or of silk of the same color, but when desired for separate use with different waists and skirts, will be found excellent made and from black silk, while again it serves the purpose of a founda-tion for the soft or draped sorts. The girdle is made in four portions and these portions and these pieces should all be

pieces should all be $\overline{5316}$ ingeric Wilst cut from tailor's can-32 to 40 bust vas then joined according to directions given, the seams bound, after which the material requires to be stretched over the canvas and the edges turned over on the wrong side at the top and bottom and the front. The seams at the sides are then joined and bound and the facing or lining is heumed into place. When the girdle serves as a foundation for a full one, it is made in exactly the same way except that the side seams would be joined be-fore the outer material is draped over it. To be in the latest style, this last should



No. 5305 is cut in six gores but is so shaped as to be circular, nevertheless. These gores are designed especially to do away with the difficulty of sagging already referred to. The front edges are finished after a quite novel manner and allow of trimming of various sorts. Each out is hemmed, then both are laid over a streight strip. of some girdles, but girdles worn with the skirts that are finish-ed with belts are by far the simplest and therefore the best for home dressmaking. In the costume com-

bining Eton No. 5074

with skirt No. 5255 on

page 17 is shown a

fashionable and up-

to-date model, which



6301 Breakfast Jacket, at 34 to 46 bust.

and an others in the present style, re-quire to be finished at the lower edge with a hem, which should be stitched 34 to 46 bust. with a hem, which should be stitched in one, two or three rows, according to taste. For protection, there should be hemmed to the under side braid, of matching color, just the tiniest possible edge being allowed to extend below the hem of the skirt, but this braid as well as the hem should be carefully pressed. In fact, pressing has much to do with the success of making any woolen gar-ment, and where it is possible it is well that such work should be done by the nearest tailor, who usually will charge but a small price for the labor. The little "pony" coats, as they are called, are just short jackets and No. 5295 is one of the prettiest as well as simplest. In the illustration it is double-breasted but is so designed that it can be made either in that way or single breast-ed as may be liked. It is adapted alike to suits and to separate wraps of broad-cloth, cheviot or covert cloth. In this instance it is trimmed with braid, which is applied over the edges only, but the trimming can be arranged over the seams

able and if made with care, according to directions given last month, it should involve no difficulty whatsoever. It and

the skirt, No. 5305, may fairly be taken as standards for street wear throughout the entire season and will be just as fashionable for linen and similar suitings

of the sort as they now are for cloth. No. 5305 is cut in six gores but is so

a straight strip the material a

buttons but either

groups or rows of buttons are equally fashionable and

equally correct. The fulness at the back

and

Instance it is trimmed with braid, which is applied over the edges only, but the trimming can be arranged over the seams, also, if a still more dressy effect is desired. To get the best results from the coat it should be interlined with tailor's canvas of the lighter sort from the front edges to the side front seams this canvas edges to the side-front seams, this canvas giving just sufficient body and stiffness to insure a satisfactory

fit.

The separate waists of the season are in two styles, the fancy, two styles, the fancy, lingerie sort and the plain or tailored shirt waists. The lingerie waist is greatly worn, both with the dressier jacket suits and also

bioined and boned and the facing or liner is headed in exactly the same way exceedingly pret-ty one that is so is made in exactly the same way exceedingly gret-ty one that is so is made in exactly the same way exceedingly gret-ty one that is so imple at the same is made in exactly the same way exceedingly gret-ty one that is so imple at the same imple at the same imple at the same is made in exactly the same way exceedingly pret-ty one that is so imple at the same is made in exactly the same way exceedingly gret-ty one that is so imple at the same is made in exactly the same way exceedingly well liked is made in the latest style, this last should be laid in plats which turn upward but can be cut from ribbon or from soft silk as pre-tered. The skirt is one of the best liked of the is to say, it is made is the laid in double in-verted platis while the is to say, it is made is the laid in double in-verted platis while the is the laid in double in-weted platis while the is the laid in double in-weted platis while the is the laid in double in-weted platis while the is the laid in double in-weted platis while the is the laid in double in-weted platis while the is the lining will be found an improve-ment. The elbow sleeves are finished with the straight bands that have super-seded everything else this season, but the long ones show fitted cuffs from the is common with all skirts of the sort, it is graceful as well as eminently fashion-

wrists to the elbows. For all dressy occasions the short sleeves are in every way desirable and are infinitely more fashionable than the longer ones, but For all dressy these last often serve a practical end and the pattern includes both. The best way to make a collar for the lingerie waists is to leave it unlined and simply to stiffen is to leave it unined and simply to suffer it with the strips of collarbone, or better still, with the sets of collar stiffening which comes ready for use and of the necessary length. When the collar is to be made from silk, wool or other material that is to be lined, the foundation should for the out from enurge council. first be cut from canvas, exactly like the pattern, then the outside material should be basted over it and the edges turned over onto the under side, after which the lining can be hemmed into place. All collars are closed at the back and either

invisibly or with pretty

The plain shirt waist, No. 5110, makes one of the best liked models this season and is simplicity in the season and

is simplicity itself. There is no fulness at the shoulders and there

is a high turn-over collar finishing the neck while the sleeves are in shirt waist style.

clasp pins.

an an an an an



For it all the heavy linens, madras, per-cales and the like are in every way admir-able. Both the cuffs and the collar should different memorie 5300 Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.

4 to 10 years. and the collar should stiffened properly, however, to give a satisfactory result. To do this successfully, it is best to pur-chase some of the rather coarse white linen, which is used for interlining, while the material makes both the out-side and the inside of the cuffs and the collar. Also let it be said with all emphasis that all the material for the waist, both that from which it is to be made and the linen which is to be used as interlining, should be well shrunken be-fore any cutting is done, otherwise the waist will not launder successfully and there will always be danger in ironing. there will always be danger in ironing. Pretty breakfast jackets are needed at all seasons of the year, but especially so with the coming of warm weather. This one No. race is as simple as cau with the coming of warm weather. This one, No. 5307, is as simple as can be, yet is graceful in its lines, and if made daintily and of pretty material, is quite sufficiently attractive to be worn at any breakfast table. The fronts are simply full, gathered at the neck edges, and the backs are half fitted. There is a becom-ing collar at the neck and the sleeves can either be gathered into bands at elbow length or into cuffs at the wrists, as liked. The other edges are just henuned as liked. The other edges are just hermode and the jacket is closed with buttons and button-holes. Dimity, lawn and the like are all appropri-ate. In this case the

triuming is banding of embroidery with narrow frills of val-enciennes lace, but almost anything that the individual may encembers later, but almost anything that the individual may like is correct, al-though the lace of this special sort is greatly used this summer and little f r i l s make the accepted finish for garments of many kinds. Wise mothers dress Dress, 2.4 and 6 Yrs. their little girls as simply as possible. Let the material be as fine as it may be, the dress itself should be without fuss, if really fashionable as well as sensible results are to be obtained. No. 5300 is an exceedingly well liked



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Artistic Needlework

By Eliza J. Grote

The beautiful designs below are copyrighted by Mrs. Grote, and may be obtained of her, stamped on linen, with material for finishing. Mrs. Grote was awarded the Grand Prize for her designs at the St. Louis World's Fair, and is the only American who ever received such an award at any World's Fair, For full particulars address Mrs. E. J. Grote, 3409 Lawton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A Centerpiece of Coronation Braid

The small centerpiece below is for coro-nation braid, which is the latest thing in fancy designs for decorative needlework, and is extremely popular. Any one who cannot embroider or make lace can sew cannot embroider or make lace can sew this braid to the pattern and have a beau-tiful centerpiece, table cover bedspread, or sofa cushion, and with very little work, as compared with embroidery or lace-making. Where the braid is thin you whip it over and over to the linen, or other goods, and where the thick places are backstitch them down to the goods. Some workers only tack the thin places, but treated thus the braid goods. Some workers only tack the thin places, but treated thus, the braid does not keep in place so well. The work can be simple or very elaborate, as you may desire, or according to the

pattern chosen. Dresses of woolen goods, table covers Dresses of woolen goods, table covers and articles that are not to be washed will be done this season with silk coro-nation braid, which comes in black, red and blue. It will be used this season the same as English embroidery or eye-let embroidery was last summer. Dresses imported and all kinds of fancywork are done in this braid. done in this braid.

linen we have a combination which is somewhat difficult, as red on white is not always pleasing. The way to soften the hard effect and to harmonize the colors hard effect and to harmonize the colors is to use an abundance of green. The green cap on the berry makes it possible to bring the neutralizing color close up to the red, and in many cases to break the glare by interposing the green be-tween the red and the white. There is a definite rule as to the shades to be used, that is, that next to a berry worked in the darker shades of red, a lighter shade of green shall be used for the cap, and next to the fruit worked in the light reds, the darker shades of green should be used.

A Strawberry Design When we work strawberries on white

the shan an an

to the fruit worked in the light reds, the darker shades of green should be used. Strawberries should always be worked solid, beginning at the tip of the berry, working long and short stitches from the tip in towards the stem. The first and second rows can probably be worked straight, but the succeeding rows should slightly overlap one another. The sepals of the calyx should always be embroidered before that part of the berry which is under them, as the stitches in red can then be brought up against the green. Observe the same rule when the berries overlap one another, the one

the berries overlap one another, the one



A Forget-me-not Centerpiece in the foreground being worked first. The border for this pretty design is when the surface of the berry has been

shades used in a single berry. When the surface of the berry has been covered with feather-stitch, the seeds should be worked in a dull shade of yellow. These stitches should be laid in quite regularly and taken across the stitches already laid in the body of the fruit. The flowers should be worked in feather-stitch using white, shaded with pale green. The center should be of green, the dot being worked in satin-stitch, and the surrounding stamens in knot-and-stem stitch. The leaves should be worked in feather-stitch, slanting the rows towards the center-vein, which is quite prominent in these leaves. When the body of the leaves has been covered one can empha-size this vein by working it in outline-stitch, with one of the darker shades. The border is worked in white, first being padded and then worked.

Initials for Marking Linens

The border for this pretty design is worked in simple buttonhole stitch, with floss. The flowers should be worked solid. They are so small that one row of long and short stitch, with a few extra stitches, will be sufficient to cover the petals. Use three shades of blue and make a French knot in the center with yellow. Do not attempt to shade these flowers and use but one shade in a single flower, making some flowers light and

flowers and use but one shade in a single flower, making some flowers light and others dark. Use a little pink in the buds. Work the leaves solid in feather-stitch, working from mid-rib of leaf to edge. The stems are in outline stitch, with filo silk. The ribbon is worked in satin-stitch. The top and bottom of the basket is padded and worked in over-and-over stitch. The bars of the basket are done in outline stitch, with one thread.

to the elegant. The monograms illustrated are simple and should be worked in solid embroidery, with linen or silk, as pre-ferred. They are especially designed for underwear but may be used with good ef-

A number of simple and practical designs, beautiful and easily carried out, will be given each month by different artists in this field



PAGE 10

25 25

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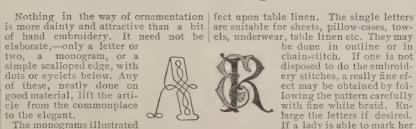
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Preparing for Summer

Important April Work

Potting and Repotting.

As young plants ordered come to hand, As young plants ordered come to hand, and old ones show that their soil is ex-hausted the work of potting and repot-ting becomes urgent. The little pictures tell a good deal of the story. But, first, pots of suitable size must be selected. It is a mistake to discourage a small plant with so great a potful of soil that its roots cannot hope to fill the space for months. The soil in such cases is apt to be over-watered and to turn sour, and then the plant dies. Be sure that the pot, boxes or pans are clean, and that there is some way provided for any surplus water that may be given, to escape.

be over-watered and to turn sour, and then the plant dies. Be sure that the pot, boxes or pans are clean, and that there is some way provided for any surplus water that may be given, to escape. To make sure of this, put several inches of charcoal or broken pots in the bottom and over this lay some moss or cocoa fibre to keep the soil from washing down into and clogging the drain. A good soil in which to pot most plants is composed of decayed sods or leaf-mold, fine old manure and garden loam, in about equal parts. Mix it thoroughly, making it fine and mellow; only in ex-ceptional cases is the sifting and baking sometimes recommended necessary. Fill the rougher part into the bottom of the pot, with finer earth above it, to a depth that will bring the plant's roots and top to about the right position. The little plant in the first picture has not room for its roots to make a strong growth downward. In the second picture the plant is set too high, so that there is no room to give it water. The third picture shows the right way of potting a plant, giving it room for the roots below and space for watering above. Some of the plants that have bloomed all winter will have exhansted their soil by this time, and others that have made much growth are probably potbound. To ascertain their condition, turn the pot upside down, spreading the fingers of the left hand about the stem of the plant and over the surface of the soil. Tap the rim of the inverted pot sharply on a bench or table. A few raps will loosen it from the soil and roots so that it may be re-moved, leaving the ball of earth and roots upon the hand. If there is a thick, white network of roots round the surface of the ball, the plant needs reporting. This may be done by simply setting the ball of roots undisturbed into a larger pot, partially filled with soil, and firm-ing in fresh, rich soil around it. Repot-ing of this sort does not check a plant's growth or bloom. But if the soil is old and exhausted, it is better to soak the ball of roots in water until a

April Calendar Work.

Starting Tender Bulbs.

Starting Tender Bulbs. The tubers of begonias, gloxinias, can-nas, dahlias, etc., can be started now in hotbeds or steaming kitchen temper-atures, and a month more of bloom will be gained from them than if we waited to start the tubers outdoors. The ubiqui-tous tin can, melted apart at the seams, wrapped into shape again with twine and filled with rich, light soil, is one of the best receptacles for such tubers, as well as for tomato plants and melon or cucum-ber seeds. The several bottomless cans can be set in a flat, or merely on a board placed in window or hotbed, and their tenants easily cared for until it is warm enough to set them in the soil outside. The picture from the Cornell Reading course for Farmers' Wives, gives the idea admirably. When the twine is cut the tin springs outward, and the plants, with roots undisturbed, can be set in their new quarters. This work of starting bulbs, and seeds

earlier and neglect to give your proteges the constant warmth, moisture, light, and freedom from drafts that make all the difference between failure and success. These hints apply to April in cold cli-mates; to March in warmer ones.

The Amarvllises.

These have lain dormant all winter, These have lain dormant all winter, but in March, or even earlier, they are apt to wake up. Often their first sign of growth is a plump red flower-stem shoot-ing upward. This is a signal for bring-ing them to the sitting-room windows and giving water, but not much for some time yet. It is best not to repot them until after they have bloomed, unless they are in a demoralized condition,— bubb loose in the earth, drainage clog bulbs loose in the earth, drainage clog-ged, wire or earth worms in the soil. In such cases it is better to carefully re-move them from soil and pot, drain fresh, clean pots with charcoal and pot, durin resh, clean pots with charcoal and reset the bulbs in a good mixture of fresh soil, pressing it tightly about them and leav-ing one-half or more of the bulbs above the surface of the soil. If any roots are

stem. Keep the sand wet and set the box where the sun will fall on it most of the day.

APRIL

20 20

of the day. In a similar window box cuttings of such plants as carnations, bouvardias, marguerites, begonias, justicias etc., can be started for blooming next winter. The little plants from seeds sown in hotbeds must be watched carefully. If the soil in which the seeds were sown is shaded it will save care in watering and greatly lessen their "mortality" in damping-off. Once fairly growing, even after transplanting, they should be left unshaded, unless they show signs of wilting. wilting.

Outdoor Spring Flowers

Now that spring has opened, the grass

Now that spring has opened, the grass is green and the early flowers in blossom, every well planned yard and garden is a thing of beauty, giving even more delight in what it promises than in the bloom and freshness we now enjoy. How many readers of Vick's Magazine have planted all the early, common flowers of spring? Have you snow drops, crocuses and squills sprinkled plentifully along the borders, or running wild in the grass? Are tulips, hyacinths and daffodils, pushing up buds of scarlet and purple and gold in beds beneath your windows? Have you plenty of violets



decayed or injured cut them away be-fore repotting. Water the bulbs carefully until they start to grow again, increasing the amount given as their growth be-comes more rapid. Usually the ama-ryllises are given Usually the ama-ryllises are given too large pots, which tempt them to enlarge their borders by the pro-duction of new bulbs rather than of flowers. A pot two or three times its own diameter is

two or three times its own diameter is **Tin cans may be** large enough for **pl** most sorts of ama-ryllis. Those huge bulbs, the crinums, are an exception to this rule. They call for heroic sizes in pots or—split them l

The Plant Tenderlings.

Gloxinias and tuberous begonias sown now will give good flowering plants for late summer. If started last month in window, or hotbed the tiny seedlings-must be tended carefully or they will damp off. Water them when the top of the coll secure due to setting their body must be tended carefully of they will damp off. Water them when the top of the soil seems dry by setting their pots or boxes in pans of water, and remove the glass that covers them once a day to wipe off the moisture that settles on it. Shading from the midday sun with a newspaper or cloth will be necessary until the seedlings are large enough to treasplant

placed in window or hotbed, and their tenants easily cared for until it is warm enough to set them in the soil outside. The picture from the Cornell Reading course for Farmers' Wives, gives the idea admirably. When the twine is cut the tin springs outward, and the plants, with roots undisturbed, can be set in their new quarters. This work of starting bulbs and seeds early, if continual and right care' is given, means a great gain in gardening, but it is better to wait and sow outdoors, or in a cold frame, than to sow or plant



Just right

and pansies in beds against sunny walls? Out among the shrubbery are there good bushess of cornelian cherry, fragrant bush-honeysuckle, pink mezereon and white tar-magnolia in bloom? This is a good time to make a note

of any such omis-sions. All these sions. All these are cheap and easy to grow, but their presence in the gar-den gives it an air of belonging to is Tin cans may be used to start young people of taste and for plants refinement, who know what love-

liness there is in the world and are de-

The sweet peas and poppies sown last month should be up by this time. The poppies will need a vigorous thinning; the sweet peas careful hoeing, and, in the process, the little trench in which they stand should be filled with soil. Before the middle of the month they will begin to climb and a good support must be placed for them. Wire netting has both neatness and cheapness to recommend it, but stiff, branching bongis are better, where they are con-venient. Often in pruning shrubs like spireas and deutzias, just such branches as the sweet pea likes to climb on, will be cut away.

Sow All Hardy Annuals

All the seeds offered as hardy annuals All the seeds offered as hardy annuals should be sown outdoors this month. The summary of a carefully written cat-alogue, published by a trustworthy seed-house, is even more convenient than the many planting tables now published. A good many favorites for which a longer season is desired were probably sown last month in window boxes, frames or hot-beds. Seeds of tenderer annuals, like the portulaca and castor-oil bean, will

Too low

35 35

APRIL In an an an an

reach perfection just as quickly and make finer plants if sown in May. There is a great deal of satisfaction in watching a row of little seed-beds, care-fully prepared in some sheltered spot, with labels showing just what to expect from each row, and the date when the seeds were sown. If children and chick-ens are apt to molest, a little map of the beds, with the rows numbered, and show-ing names for numbers below, is a bet-ter way to be sure of varieties. The April sky is a good foster-mother for seeds and little plants: it usually keeps them well supplied with moisture and there is sun enough to start them to growing fast. growing fast.

The Grass of the Yard

If you are making a new country home, or a pretty little city yard, there will be either grass seed to sow, or per-haps a scarred, ugly sod to make smooth and thick and green. Before sowing grass seed it is necessary to plow the ground deeply, grade it smoothly and make the surface fine and fertile. Your grass seed has probably been ordered, as advised, and now the first bright windless day will be the time to sow it. If you can do the work just before a shower, so much the better. The rain will wash the seed in among the soil and it will germinate before the birds can with wash the seed in among the soil and it will germinate before the birds can eat more than their share. Rolling in the seed after sowing is more important than most lawn-makers

more important than most lawn-makers suppose. A great deal of expensive grass seed is wasted because it is not rolled into close contact with the soil. It is really much easier to plow up a ragged old lawn and reseed it, than to patch it with new sowings in scarred places. Before the seed is scattered on these spots, scratch the surface sharply with a steel rake, and after sowing, firm it in with the feet, or a block of wood. Hol-low places are sometimes "mended" 'mended low places are sometimes "mended" with sods from a pasture, or some spot where flower-beds are located. These must be firmed down hard as soon as set, and, unless rain is plentiful, will need watering.

Spring Cleaning Outdoors

There are people who argue that it is annual cleaning for it is disgraceful. I quite agree with one who says that it ought to be a criminal offense to let

all the house refuse accumulate near the house in one undifferentiated heap. But this is not'often the case in a big, but country yard. There is usually a com-post heap in some secluded spot that is a catchall for everything that can be used to make soil fertile. There are gulleys,

to make soil fertile. There are gulleys, uneven places and flower-bed drains to fill with tin cans and broken crockery. The ashes are carried out to the fruit-garden or spread upon the grass. But the dead grass, the blowing, drift-ing leaves from the trees, and the dead flower-stems will keep a country yard in rather a rough-looking state in winter. The old grass protects the new; the dead leaves and pine needles sift down all winter; the flower-stems are a protection to the beds and show where plants of their kind will appear in season. Through the greater part of winter the latter are hidden by evergreen boughs. latter are hidden by evergreen boughs.

A Beautiful Vine Premium

Porch where the sun beats in with scorching heat in summer time, or a disagree the only one yet discovered in the case on and by produces the only one yet discovered in the case on the well. The set of the set on the set of the



New, Remarkable Stove-Ohioan's Great Invention-Consumes 305 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas-the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

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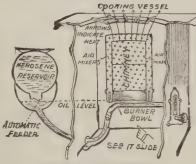
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purposes, thus producing the cheapest fuel obtain-able. To a Cincinnati genius heretofore unknown to fame mustgo the credit of solving this great ques-tion. Understand, you cannot turn air absolutely alone, but this new air generator a-trally takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere, so much so as to take in 395 barrels of air while consuming one gallon of oil. The time bas come at last when our readers are mo longer compelled to continually drudge in hot. fiery kitchens with coal and wood fires so ruinous to health and looks for every family who desires can cook, bake and heat with oil and air gas, the wonderful new fuel which frequently saves from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on fuel bills. What a blessing this is to women folks, who for the first time in their lives can say, no more coal or wood, nor deadly gaso-line to burn and kill, nor smoky oil wick and valve stoves.

Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we find that this in-vention has cau-ed a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.-that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders, and the Company's repre-



SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR

SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR. Sentatives and agents are making big profits, as they offer spiendid inducements. The spiendid inducements and the engraving, this off-spiendid inducements and the engraving, this off-other store-although its construction is very sim-durable-last for years—no wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control—no leaks, nothing to close or clog up. The oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner the oil is automatically fed to a small steel burner out or open trough, when it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-nto gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-nto gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-nto gas, which is drawn upwards between two red-burnes deat which is condensed into the small space for cooking or dis-tion at ed-requires no pipes or flue for a seven lite. This invention has been fully pro-thorwards and the ferena-tor, the only one yet discovered that outsources the carbon and by-produces. The only one yet discovered into to sumes the carbon and by-produces. The torig. The settements mall amount of kero-

Not Dangerous Like Gasolene

Which is liable to explode at any moment, caus-ing fire, loss of life and property. This stove is so absolutely safe it won't explode and if a match were dropped in the oil tank it would go out. This Oil-Gas and Air Generator does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do-invalu-able for kitchen, laundry, summer cottage, wash-ing, ironing, canning, picnics, camping, and by placing an oven over the burner splendid baking or roassing can be done.

Combination Cooking and Heating Stove

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J. C. Waterstraw, of N. Y., writes: "Am having wouderful success getting orders. Been at it 4 days and received 33 orders."

B. L. Huested, of Mich., writes: "Been out one day and sold 11 stoves. They sell themselves." This is certainly a good chance for the readers to make money.

Thousands of other prominent people highly en-dorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certain-ly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful im-provement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw the Oil-Gas Stoves in operation-in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough in-vestigation, can say to the readers that this Harri-son Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2003 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout, thorough-ly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickle trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



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All the lady readers who wan, to enjoy the pleas-ure of a gas store—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save ½ to ½ on fuel bills and do their cook-ing, baking ironing and canning fruit at small ex-pense should have one of these remarkable stoves. Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties. If you will write to the only molters. The Woode

If you will write to the only makers, The World Mig. Co., 6085 World Bidg.. Cincinnati. Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention, and also letters from hundreds of delighted users, you will receive much valuable information.

Information. The price of these Stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives

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Don't fail to write for Catalogue

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The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spire time can get a good position, paying big wages, by writing them at once and mentioning this paper. A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown, these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

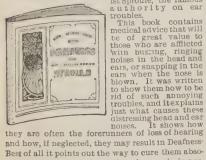
WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER. Head & Frazer, of Tex., write: Received stoves yesterday and have already disposed of them. En-close order for \$%1 Rush-we need them now Sell like hot cakes. Prospects very bright. Sold 50 stoves in our own town." J H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have C. W Workman, of Ohio, writes "Sold 15 to 18 stoves the last week."

so eve is wh ing to Mr

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In The Garden By John Elliott Morse

Side Lines

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The Vegetable Supply

It is always desirable, supply It is always desirable, in so far as possible, to keep an unbroken supply of at least our favorite vegetables, but it must be borne in mind that some sorts thrive only indifferently, if at all, in certain seasons of the year. Notable among these are radishes, lettuce and peas, but by judicious selection, care and forethought in time of sowing and management we may keep these in supply a greater part of the time.

peas, but by judicious selection, care and forethought in time of sowing and management we may keep these in supply a greater part of the time. As to peas, we can start with the extra earlies as soon as the frosts will allow us to work the soil. Ten days later, or there-abouts, make another sowing of the same variety, and at this time also make one of varieties in the second early or medium class. A little later, when ground and weather have become warm enough to admit of deep planting, sow intermediate and late sorts. Deep or shallow planting will make some difference in maturing, but the seeds, especially the later sorts, should be covered deep enough so that they will have enough root to withstand dry, warm weather. This point is worthly of careful note, for both reasons men-tioned. These later sowings with late varieties, as Champion of England and some others, should carry the crop well through July. Then, if the weather in middle or late August is not to dry, we may go back to the extra early sorts for late sowings. These may be sown with fair chances of success at any time up to within forty to fifty days of average frost dates; and thus peas can be had nearly the whole season through. Lettuce may be carried nearly the entire season by selecting cool, moist soil, or locations with some shade for the warmer, dry weather of late summer and early autumn. Mulching the entire surface with manure will also help it much through summer. season. will also help it much through summer. season.

As to radishes, by their quick growth nuder ordinary conditions, they are quite easily managed. The ordinary varieties will mature in thirty to forty-five days,

so that sowings may be made accord-ingly up to late June or early July. Rapid Growth

Rapid Growth With all vegetables, or n'early so, this is essential to best quality. It cannot be attained except by a high state of fertility and up-to-date cultural methods. These two latter corditions also go far in preventing the ravages of insects. We believe it is almost universally true that slow or weak growth invites not only the insect pests, but, in many cases, fungous diseases. At any time during their on-slaughts, this fact will be easily proven. In the potato patch it is always the weak and sickly vines that suffer most from beetles, and this is equally true of all the vine crops. It is thought by many growers of wide experience that un-stinted feeding and tireless culture are the best remedies for the cabbage maggot that often causes such havoc among the early cabbages. So, with these points in view, we may accomplish much without resort to the application of insecticides. but they should always be at hand against the time of need.

The Fruit Garden in April

The Fruit Garden in April Generally speaking, fruits of all kinds are local in their adaptability to soil and climatic conditions. This, however, is more nearly true of varieties than kinds. So, in selecting varieties of the different kinds of fruits it is well to know just where we are, and not to venture too far upon the untried things. There are many kinds of enemies, con-sequently the modes of warfare must be widely varied. The sprayer, with its varied forms of missiles, is our chief reliance, and fortunately the same pre-paration, if intelligently applied, will silence many insect and fungous pests. The copper sulphate solution, four pounds of the crystals diluted with water to fifty gallons, will destroy many of the insect pests, and effectually check many fungous diseases such as black-rot in grapes, curl-leaf of the peach, etc. It must, however, be applied early in spring, while the wood is yet dormant, and never after growth is begun. This, followed later on, after blossoming time, with Bordeaux mixture and the arsenites or Paris green, is the successful treatment diseases above refered to, and still others, as apple-scab, plum-rot, etc. Applica-tions of this, however, must be made at intervals longer or shorter, chieffy owing to weather conditions and progress of disease, which experience and practice have largely to determine. The above mixtures and treatments are applicable to all fruits. The San Jose Scale

The San Jose Scale

The San Jose Scale This is by far the worst enemy we have at present, and unfortunately the area of its ravages is continually increas-ing. The lime, sulphur and salt mixture is the chief remedy in successful use at present, and is comparatively inexpen-sive. The making and applying are matters of more expense; but the treat-ment is successful. The kerosene and limoid mixture, which is far easier to apply, is coming into favor, although of later origin. As this pest is not only a deadly enemy to nearly all the fruit trees but also to many kinds of forest and shade trees, it behooves every grower or owner of trees to study the station bulle-tins and put forth best efforts to hold it tins and put forth best efforts to hold it in check.



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Sharp Eyes

Stories of Things Seen in the Outdoor World

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How a Frog Dresses

One June morning my mother sent me into the garden to pick English peas for dinner. I was busily picking away when I noticed a queer-looking toad under the vines. It was old and rusty, and there were white spots on its back. Then it was all in a quiver, as if having a chill. It acted so funny that I stopped picking peas and watched it. It kept shaking its does when its feet are wet.

this way with his fore feet, and push-ing it up over

hind legs as a cat does when its feet are wet. Soon the white places on its back and legs grew larger. Finally, as it con-tinue to kick and quiver,a little,black shiny slit appeared in the brown skin down the ridge of its back and down its hind legs to its feet. The rusty skin had parted here, and the black, glossy skin underneath showed through in a little streak down its back. As this slit grew lager its rusty outside coat began to curl up, the edges turning under where the little streak had appeared, and kept roll-ing upward from the tail towards its head, leaving the blackest, glossiest coat under this that you ever saw. Froggie kept shaking himself, and also

A Little Bog Preacher

"Jack-in-the Pulpit Preaches today ; Come hear what his reverence Rises to say, In his queer little pulpit This fine Sabbath day.'

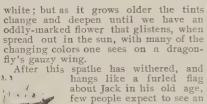
A little hermit-mission-A little hermit-mission-ary lives down among the tall, bush grasses bordering swamps and boggy places. Whittier's quaint little poem has well described him, for all who find him will see that

"Green is his pulpit, Green are his bands,"

"Green is his pulpit, Green are his bands," and the canopy above him *is* richly striped with black, brown and green. Doubtless Whittier, when himself a "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan," frequently stood with bare toes sinking .unheeded into the oozy, black earth, while he held this curions arum flower in his small brown palm. In order to see a Jack-in-the Pulpit flower, "sharp eyes" are really necessary, for Jack is either so exceedingly modest or so sensi-tive to heat that, besides his striped canopy, he has taller, tri-parted leaves spread out between him and the sun. The knob-like root beneath him is very acrid and bitter, so that if Whattier set his sharp, white teeth into it in eager curiosity or search for knowledge when a boy, he must have made a wry face.

when a boy, he wry face. The spathe-canopy is a rich green when it first unfolds, and all the markings are

"Honk, honk, honk!" The stillness t the frosty April morning was broken y the cry of the V-shaped flock of geese ying northward from their feeding laces in tropical meadows to the nests n the lakes that lie beyond the waters f Lake Superior. "Honk, honk," came the strong, vi-rant notes of the leader whose great vings moved with swift even strokes as to steered steadily northward, his deep oice rising above the others who chanted he song he sang. It was a song of the "Honk, honk, honk!" The stillness of the frosty April morning was broken by the cry of the V-shaped flock of geese flying northward from their feeding places in tropical meadows to the nests on the lakes that lie beyond the waters of Lake Superior. "Honk, honk," came the strong, vi-brant notes of the leader whose great wings moved with swift even strokes as he steered steadily northward, his deep voice rising above the others who chanted the song he sang. It was a song of the



fly's gauzy wing. After this spathe has withered, and hangs like a furled flag about Jack in his old age, few people expect to see an after-glow more beautiful than the plant's blossom; but soon the green berries that formed the preacher's pedestal begin to brighten, and when he topples off, a spadix covered with gleaming scarlet berries shines as a memorial of his short ministry among the grasses.

"So much for the preacher,

- The cut of their capes; We heard the wind-organ, The bee and the bird, But from Jack-in-the-Pulpit
- We heard not a word.' L. Greenlee.

A Tragedy of The Cornfield

(Continued on page 38)







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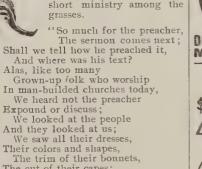
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As the Editor Sees It

AFFAIRS AT HOME

Legislative Doings have a large claim Legislative Doings have a large claim upon public attention this month. Two notable bills which seem likely to be-come laws before these pages are off the press are the Railway Rate and the Pure Food bills. Over both there have been prolonged struggles and discussions. The Pure Food bill, over which there was such bitter fighting last term, is the result of fifteen years discussion in Con-gress and of more than fifteen years of outside effort. outside effort.

Life Insurance Reforms.—Recent legis-lative investigations of the New York scandals about such companies have resulted in a long report to the New York legislature by the committee ap-pointed for investigation. Eight bills accompany it. If these become law the future incorporation of assessment life insurance companies under the authority of the state will be forbidden; stock companies will be made mutual; policy-holders will have more votes in the management; insurance company invest-ment transactions will be restricted; the eleferred dividend system will be abolished; the use of money for cam-paign contributions will be a criminal offence, and full publicity will be given to all details of life insurance manage-ment. Life Insurance Reforms .- Recent legis-

The Panama a Lock Canal.—The dis-pute over the type of canal to be built at Panama was referred to Congress by the President. Eight members of the thir-teen on consulting board of engineers favored a sea-level canal, and Admiral Endicott, of the Canal Commission, also votes for this type. Five members of the engineers' board and four of the 'Canal Commission favor a lock canal, as, also, do'the Secretary of War and the Pres-ident. They argue that the latter form can be built at half the cost and in half the time required for a canal at the sea-level, and that it would afford a quicker transit for large ships. The Panama a Lock Canal .-- The dis-

April 1906 April intervention of the socientific societies on both in the scientific world, and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He held honorary degrees from many great colleges and scientific societies on both sides of the Atlantic, aithough formally his education ended with graduation from the Boston high school. The was particularly interested in astronomy and was a patron of flying-machines.

EVENTS ABROAD

King Edward VII, in spite of his reported ill health, or perhaps to recuper-ate it, left England March second for a ported two month's holiday in France and the Mediterranean region, during which he travel incognito, as the Duke of

The New Sovereigns of Denmark are notable figures even among royalty, and very proud of their family of eight. The elder group of these children are all happily married, their second son. Charles, being King of Norway and son-in-law to Edward VII. When the King of Denmark visited England at the age of twenty, just forty-three years ago, he was said to have been a strikingly hand-some young man, closely resembling his sister, the then bride-Princess of Wales. Like her, he retains quite a youthful apsister, the then bride-Princess of Wales. Like her, he retains quite a youthful ap-pearance, riding, walking and shooting as well as his youngest son. Queen Louise is the only daughter of Charles XV of Sweden, and, born a Scandinavian prin-cess, has a very warm place in the hearts of her husband's people. She is the tallest of the queens of Europe and the wealthiest in her own right. Her grand-mother, the daughter of M. Clary, a Marseilles stock-broker, refused the hand of the great Napoleon in order to accept that of M. Bernadotte, afterwards adopted by King Charles XIII as heir to the throne of Sweden.

Date-Growing in the Sahara. — It is authoritively reported that in the extreme southeastern part of Algeria in that part of Sahara Desert called Ould Souf, there exists a highly developed system of date cuthure. The land surface here is all sand dunes, there is practically no rain-fall, and irrigation is impracticable, but the most flourishing of date palms grow in the hollows among the dunes. The explanation for this strange fact is that their roots reach through the hot sand to the ground-water level, which is said to be not very far below the depressions in which the trees grow. The solar heat is so great about the trees that travelers liken the dune hollows to forcing houses. Date-Growing in the Sahara. - It is

Free Seeds

The ridicule heaped by press and pub-lic generally on Congressional Free Seed distribution seems to be taking effect at last. Not only the seedsmen but all sensible people, the states over, includ-ing many who yearly receive these seeds, are exerting their influence against it. The flourishing graft dies hard but the Committee in charge is encouraged to believe that its efforts will end in victors believe that its efforts will end in victory vear

this year. Every dollar's worth of the so-called free seeds is handled so that it costs the government \$2.70, without counting in the immense cost of the Post Office De-partment in delivering the seeds. In defending the position of the major-ity of the Committee who voted to strike out the appropriation for "domestic seeds," the chairman of the Committee said :

"We are heartily in accord with the cfforts of the Department to introduce new or rare plants, grains, fruits or vegetables, and for that purpose have recommended an appropriation of \$40,-000, which is all they can comfortably expend in this work. But when it comes to peas and beans and corn and turnips we feel the country is sufficiently well informed to get them alone, without expending a quarter of a million dollars for this purpose." We are heartily in accord with the

expending a quarter of a million dollars for this purpose." Nearly all the agricultural papers are calling on Congress to put an end to this farce and a number of the State Granges, such as New York, Marylaud, and others, have followed the lead of the National Grange, and have passed resolutions against the distribution.

Susan B. Anthony

Here in the Flower City, which for sixty years had been her home, and of which she was the best known citizen,

the see see see

known citizen, died on the morning of March 13th, Susan B. Anthony, the great apostle of woman suffrage and one of the greatest women of our time. The cause which had been the main-spring of her life claimed her last words and thoughts, as well as all the fortune she had not already given it. Her death closes one of the most remarkable careers that any woman of this country has ever known. come account of 'Miss Anthony's early

life will help to show the splendid struggle she made for woman's freedom.

Struggle site mate for wonan's freedom. She was born of rugged Yankee stock near the foot of 'Old Graylock'' and the village of Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, and numbered among her early teachers Mary Lyon, the famous founder of Mt. Holyoke college.

her early teachers Mary Lyon, the famous founder of Mt. Holyoke college.
She began earning the money which later she spent so freely in her work, set the age of seventeen, in teaching in a Quaker family for one dollar a week and board. Later, after attending a Philadel-phia school, she again taught for eight dollars a month, while men received from twenty dollars to forty dollars per month for work inferior to hers. This unmerited inequality rankled and finally developed into the great woman suffrage movement. In the financial crash of 1837, the Anthonys lost their fortune, and came, in 1845, to Rochester, settling on a farm three miles west of the city. Miss Anthony's first platform address was given in Canajoharie Academy, quite successfully, at a supper given by her Temperance Society, but when some years later, as a delegate, she essayed to speak at Albany among the men conduct ing the discussion, she was promptly and openly rebuked and frowned down by both men and women. To one of her temperament this acted only as a firebrand, and greater freedom for women, as secured by franchise, now became the motive of her life. When, in 1853, at a State Teacher's

brand, and greater freedom for women, as secured by franchise, now became the motive of her life. When, in 1853, at a State Teacher's Convention in this city, she again claimed the privilege of speaking, much commotion resulted, but she gained her point and closed her speech with this parting shot: "So long as society says a woman has not brains to be a lawyer, a preacher, or a doctor, but may be a teacher, every man of you who con-descends to teach school virtually ac-knowledges that he has no more brains than a woman." Although she gave up teaching about this time, to take up wo-man suffrage, the women teachers had always a warm advocate in Miss Anthony. In 1848 the first Woman's Rights Con-ventions were held in Seneca Falls, in Albany and in Rochester. The Anthony family 'attended and signed the declara-tion demanding equal rights for women. As a lecturer in the Woman's Rights field, Miss Anthony soon earned world-wide reputation and an abundant income which she spent unstintedly in the cause. Many citizens of Rochester remember the humiliating trial to which Miss Anthony was subjected in 1872, in com-pany with other friends, for registering and voting. It was one of the most sensational episodes of her long and brilliant life. When sentenced to pay one hundred dollars in costs and fine, she replied that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God," and not one dollar of it did she ever pay. Every year, too, in paying her taxes, she registered a protest against taxation without repre-sentation. The later years of Miss Anthony's life, when her talent and that of her col-leagues had won recovailion for the

The later years of Miss Anthony's life, when her talent and that of her col-leagues had won recognition for the cause, are better known. Rochester is proud of the homage paid to her before death as well as after it, by the great ones of the earth, at home and abroad. In the closing years of her wonderful life, she stood, beloved and honored before great sovereigns, and received grateful acknowledgment for her splendid services to humanity from those greater than kings. than kings.



APRIL

25 25

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Easter Eggs.

Easter Eggs. Eggshell Toys.—The work of making toys from the white or colored shells of Easter eggs is very attractive to children. After the yolks and whites have been blown out through holes in each end, the shells are easily mounted, poised headwise, in stiff rings of paper. A few touches with paste and paints will convert them into pretty toys. The en-gravings show only rude and grotesque work, such as a boy or girl might do, but for a cer-tain city store two girls paint quantities of really pretty heads at ten cents a piece before Easter every year, and they find a ready

ear, and they find a ready

The creamy color of some The creamy color of some eggs is very much like that of a healthy skin, and when the features are delicately sketched in, some combings of floss, silk, or wool added for hair, and also a pretty throat decoration, the little toys are quite attractive.

toys are quite attractive. Egg Baskets.—Pretty trifles that chil-dren love to color and give each other can be made of eggshells. Sometimes they are filled with the early, short-stemmed blue and white violets, or with clusters of arbutus, and set beside the plate on Easter morning. In warm climates strawberries will be ripe in time to fill them for Easter.

Eggsheli Gardens.—A box of sand, with rows of eggshells standing in it, makes an attractive little window garden for a child. Each shell must have a hole punctured in the bottom, so that the soil will not sour. It is better for the child to plant radish, morning-glory and other sturdy seeds that will germinate anickly quickly.

quickly. Nest-Egg Gourds.—These make good darning balls. Pretty Easter or holiday gifts can be made of them as shown in the drawing. After the pulp and seeds are removed drill holes about the edges with an awl or coarse needle. Ribbon tied through the holes on front and back will form both hinges and fastenings. Sew through the other holes in any fancy stitch with colored silk. On the front pansies or any pretty colored silk. On the front pansies or any pretty



another on the stocking, the garter is complete. Sometimes I put two straps of leather on the lower part of the gar-ter, and two buttons on the stocking. To my small babies I have crochetted or knitted bootees; but as they grew older I wanted something different before they were old enough to wear boots, so I made little moccasins of sheepskin. It is cut in two pieces as shown in the piece is gathered and sewed on the small end of the top piece, which forms the toe. The back deges are seamed together, and the small opening left is seamed crosswise to make the heel. A strap is sewed on the back and buttoned around the ankle. The pening is finished with a binding, as shown in the picture below. - M. A. Mac

a binding, as shown in the picture below.—M. A. Mac R.

Shelling Beans.

Shelling Beans. To shell beans easily and rapidly, take a common wash wringer and run the pods . through it. This forces the bean from the shell and does not harm the wringer in the least. The tighter and more firm the rollers, the better. It is not difficult to shell fifteen bushels in a short time in this way. The wringer can be placed on tub as shown in the en-engraving at foot of page. -G. L. The Faster on a Hat

To Fasten on a Hat.

It is extremely unpleasant to have to hold a hat like grim death when one is riding in the wind. Fasten a narrow ribbon inside the crown in front, long

inside the crown in front, long enough to reach to the waist. It is much more graceful to hold it that way than any other. When not needed roll up and slip inside the crown. -A. A. W

Stump Rockeries.

Last spring we had two unsightly tree stumps in our back yard. As we did not have time As we did not have time to make rockeries, we placed stones close around the stumps, covering them to the tops. Then we filled the tops with soil, and planted seedling plants in them. They were nearly an added hit of

plants in them. They were such an added bit of brightness to the yard we were very much pleased with our exper-iment.—E. L.

Saving Plumbers' Bills.

The size of plumbers'

There work and begings.
There work and begings.
The work are given by the product of the knitted material called stock inertie, and the spire of the knitted material called stock inertie, and the spire of the knitted material called stock inerties.
Took FARM, The stock in different sizes by the yard. It saves a great deal of knitting, as the leg and be cut the length desired, the stitches picked up and marrowed to the right size, then the foot knitted as usual. The stock inerties of the instep.
Nor garters I buy the broad disting the time the starp to go under the instep.
For garters I buy the broad disting button-holes on each and put button-holes on each and yn the the doft in the stare of soft leather, cut it the shape I work ing button-holes I now take a piece of soft leather, cut it the shape I work ing button-holes I now take a piece of soft leather, cut it the shape I work ing button-holes I now take a piece of soft leather, cut it the shape I work in a button on the child's waist and buttor. Law are button work ing button on the child's waist and the starp to go under the init, and sew it on the elastic. It wears better than to the addits. It wears better than to the addits is so much easier to fix. Then with a button on the child's waist and the store to mount attractively, as



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ill have where the excess futurestred effect a seeks, neek-it will quickly venish without a, dieting or in any way interfering with mary habits. Rheumathen, Asti ma, K sact Troubles neares as fat is reduced it di SOLUFELY HARMLESS way, for there om in the treatment that is not beneficie gans. So send name and address to the D , Dept. 16K 108 Fulton St., New York City, ill receive a large trial treatment free, tog-ill attrated book on the subject and let organs. So set Co. Dept. 16K will receive a an illustrated dorsement fro at home and reduced themselves to normal. All (will be sent without one cent to pay in any shape form. Let them hear from you promptly.



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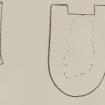




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ay be kept a daming ithit, buttons, thimble, ithic. —E. H. Little Moccasins and Leggings. I wonder if all busy mothers are aware it the knitted material called stockinette, it full busy mothers are aware it to busy mothers are aware it to





VICK'S MAGAZINE

CLEVER WAYS (Continued)

CLEVER WAYS (Continued) pictures for their own rooms, the pretty little colored or black and white pictures that they cut from magazines in passepar-tout fashion on pasteboard and cover them with bits of glass. In a house where there is a camera there are always some spoiled nega-tives from which the gelatine film is easily scraped after soak-ing in water, and these are as mice as any other glass for pas-separtout making. From broken window panes an expert glass cutter can get a number of square pieces. Any good glue will gum a strip of black paper orribon as a firm binding to the edges, and aloop of ribbon at the back. Some of the pictures thus made are orna-mental anywhere and very easily made.-G. S. Mounting Pictures. A Pretty Foot-stool. How many know how to make a foot-stool with empty tin fruit cans. You will require seven quart cans. With an old file punch holes in each side of six of them. Pass a very stout string through each can, place the seventh can in the center and tie the six round it as solidly as possible. Pad well and cover with some pretty denim, or anything suitable. After the cover is sewed down firmly, pass some tape across the top, down between two cans and fasten firmly under-neath until each can is divided by tape from the next. Fasten each strip of tape in the center on top.-M. G.

Mounting Pictures.

It is not every one that is able to buy pretty pictures for

to buy pretty pictures for their homes and for these let me suggest a pretty way to decorate your chil-dren's rooms. Nearly every family takes some papers and magazines. With the scissors cut out suitable pictures leaving a mar-gin of white around the edge. Buy a few sheets of cardboard. It is not ex-pensive. Cut the cardboard any shape desired, large enough to leave from one to two inches exposed after the picture is pasted in the center. I have some mounted this way that look real nice. Hang with baby ribbon or bright cords.-M. G.



neath until each can is divided by tape from the next. Fasten each strip of tape in the center on top.-M. G.

Button Table Mats .- Not every on lable Mats.—Not every one can afford to buy as-bestos. Accept some sub-stitute as I do. Take a piece of pasteboard of the size and shape desired, baste on it a scrap of wool-unel or even the whole

House Cleaning Helps

For Dusting and Polishing.

Dusting Cloths.—Plenty of old clean cloths are indispensable at house clean-ing time, and there's nothing like hav-ing a good stock of clean dish-cloths always on hand.

When they begin to wear out wipe off the stove with them and burn them up. If they are a little greasy it helps pre-serve the stove.

Rinse dish cloths in clean water after using each time and each morning hang in sun to dry. In using old cloths it saves cleansing so many times as you can burn them up often.—C. C. P.

The Best Duster with which to clean carved furniture is a new paint brush; it will remove all of the dust.—K. L. O.

A Polishing Cloth.—An excellent pol-ishing cloth for silverware can be made of any all-wool or soft goods, such as old underwear, or part of a cotton blanket. Take a piece the size desired and dip well into a solution made as follows: Take about one cup of water and in it dissolve common soap enough to make a soap jelly, when cold. Add (while still warm) two tablespoonfuls of fine whiting, stir well, dip in it the cloth, wring out and dry and you will have a polishing cloth always ready for use.— Mrs. W. H. R. A Polishing Cloth .- An excellent pol-

To Keep Feathers Clean and Nice.

To Keep Feathers Clean and Nice. Unless feathers are thoroughly prepared before they are put into pillow ticks, insects will injure them, and cause that deposit of fine down on the inside of the ticking that may be seen in nine out of the cases, after several years of using the range that may be seen in nine out of the cases, after several years of using the have the may be seen in nine out of the cases, after several years of using the range them (in thin cheese cloth bags) in the wind, suspended from the clothese in the wind, suspended from the clothese in the then the other, and drying them on the line, scald them a second time in suds, and hang out on the line, where the wind will dry them. The oftener they are turned and beaten, the better. Keep the feathers suspended in the air intil thoroughly dry and fluffy, and then fill into the ticking.—G. p.

To Transfer Feathers.

Try ripping the old pillow tick open and sewing the ripped end to end of new

tick; then you can shake the feathers into the new tick with no fuzz flying and quite rapidly, allowing them to settle before ripping the old one off. What a muss I used to have when empty-ing feathers before I tried this plan.— B. A. G.

An Inexpensive Ground Glass Effect.

A solution of epsom salts and vinegar, applied with a brush, will cloud a glass for protective purposes, as in a bathroom, and a coating of white varnish put on immediately will render the frosted look permanent.—E. M. R.

To Wash Windows.

An Easy Way .- Get a cake of Bon Ami soap, wet a cloth with warm water, rub it on the soap and rub over your Ami

windows. Do not put too much soap on; very little is required. When dry rub off soap with a clean dry cloth, and your window will be perfectly clean and shin-ing. No sloppy water is needed, no wiping to dry them and no newspaper polishing. One window can be washed and polished in about one minute. The soap is also good for many other things in the housekeeping and laundrying line besides washing windows.—H. G. M.

To Polish Windows.

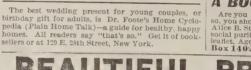
If a chamois skin, or a ball made of bits of chamois with a few drops of coal oil in the water, is used when washing windows, the task of polishing the glass will be greatly lightened.—Mrs. C. E. C.

Add A Little Ammonia to hot water for cleansing your windows .--- H. D.

Papering Hints.

To Remove Old Paper.—Instead of working hard half a day to scrape dry paper from the wall of a room before repapering, set the oil-stove in the room, put your clothes boiler upon it, fill it with water already heated, and the flame of the stove will keep it boiling. Shut the room closely for awhile and you will find that the steam loosens the paper and makes the task of removing it easier.— R. R. R. R.

Papering The Kitchen.—If the walls and ceiling of the kitchen are first brushed with glue water, common paper, put on with common paste, will stick if the kitchen is a cloud of steam on wash days. This I know to be a fact. Ceiled walls, unless covered with cheap mucli walls, unless covered with cheap muslin (Continued on page 32)





CAN YOU MAKE OUT THE PUZZLE?

ne of the above pictures stands for one of the well known states of the Union. Go no who tells us what as many as three of these states are we will give a prize of the "Can't YOU TAIK?", the original of which cost $$\pm 00 . This picture is in to inches by 20 inches, suitable for framing and adorning the parlor or sitting room citure with a different state you will be able to tell what states these neithers room. Can you tell what states they are? To the grand beautiful Natural Colored Art thirteen different colors, large natural colored art picture, so send your solution of the puzzle at ones and if you name three of the states this beautiful picture will be sent 3 copies different issues) of the "vinan's WORLD, 63 Washington St., Contest Dept. 6%, Chicago, III.





APRII

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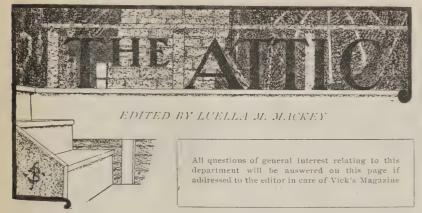
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Poultry Supplies All who are interested in growing the most and the best young chicks at this season will be greatly interested and benefited by the Plans for Incubators and Brooders sent out by H. M. Sheer & Co., Quincy, Ill. Their booklet tells how to build your own machines inex-pensively and gives much other infor-mation of value to all who raise poultry. In writing for it mention Vick's Maga-zine.



VICK'S MAGAZINE

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A Rainy Day Nook.

In the matter of the attic, that very es-In the matter of the attic, that very es-sential part of the American woman's home must be in keeping with her sur-roundings and neighborhood. First of all, near a window she builds shelves to the ceiling, the lowest one so that a trunk or chest will go under it. Maga-zines, which she never destroys, are as-sorted and filed as high as her head, and paper boxes fill the upper shelves. Rough boards covered with paper, or weecked packing boxes, may furnish these shelves. On the other side of the window, she

On the other side of the window, she tas, perhaps, made small bookcases by standing on end cracker-boxes with hinged lids which serve as doors, and fitting each with one or two shelves. These she stands three high and two or three wide and packs in them the old three wide, and packs in them the old and rough-looking books, the paper-bound volumes, the discarded school-books, etc., all up-right so as to be easily accessible.

the de

Under the win-dow is a flat-topped trunk, or a great old chest, or a low, long box, packed full chest, or a low, long box, packed full and closed tight with list of felt around the lid. To fling oneself into this corner on a rainy afternoou, or on a "blue" day, and to revel in old magazines or formagazines or for-gotten volumes is st for mind and body.

Attic Storing and Packing.

If attic space is limited, hang as many like garments as possible upon one coat-hanger; coats on one, waists on another, skirts on another, and encase each loaded hanger in a blued bag made of an old sheet, or an old cambric skirt-lining, sew up the top, wrap with newspapers, label minutely, and hang by the hook of the coat-hanger upon a double wardrobe wall-hook screwed into the studding. These hooks, a few inches apart on every piece of studding, will accommodate three or four well-laden coat-hangers on each of its two or three prongs, so that they will extend eighteen or twenty inches from the wall. Or, if the wall is If attic space is limited, hang as many

plastered, several strips, or bed-slats if you have idle ones, nailed one above another and containing these hooks, are

another and containing these hooks, are good. This plan will protect articles from dust and insects many seasons; they are much more easy of access than if packed in an immense box; and it economizes space in case the attic has to be used as a sleeping room for children, or for a "quilting bee." In the case of good furniture stored in the attic, arrange in compact space, wrap with newspapers, or cover with something close and washable to protect polished surfaces, which for years, or even months, never quite recover from exposure to dust. dust.

Do not use old carpets for this protec-Do not use old carpets for this protec-tion; carpeting collects so much dust, and gives a general musty air to the room. Dust the carpets and put them away well wrapped; they will make beautiful rugs if unfit for the floor again. Keep the attic free from dust and cobwebs, for sani-tary reasons as well as for convenience and comfort. Go

and comfort. Go over the floor with

over the floor with an almost dry mop two or three times a season, and open the windows on sunny days, tak-ing care to close them before the dampness of eve-ning advances By

ning advances. By straightening up

and "taking stock" occasionally to

keep in mind your resources, hundreds

of little economies

will suggest them-selves to you.



and Packing.
When packing
When packing< At white Ward Profit and Office Wardrobe. An old warped wardrobe of solid wal-nut, with drawers in the base, but too decrepit to stand, was rescued by one woman from its sentence to the kindling pile. Its doors were turned on edge to form the front and back of a dress-chest to be built on the old base; the ends were cut from one of the long end-boards, and all were screwed together and to the base. The other end-panel, a lit-tle longer than the doors, was made three inches wider than the chest by adding one of the side strips a door had been hinged to, and, put on with three strong hinges, formed the lid. This was cush-ioned with a worn-out comfort, each thickness cut just the size of the lid, thus forming square edges about three inches deep. A cover for the chest was made of dull blue chintz, cut just the size of the lid, and a long four-inch strip put on all the way round with half-inch plaits laid an inch apart, and with a quarter-inch cord of candle-wicking, or tight-twisted cloth, covered with chintz, let into the seam. This was then slipped over the cushion and tacked to the very lower edge of the lid, turning the plait boxwise. A half-inch fold of chintz was stiched in the centre, leaving the edges puffy, and this was blind-sewed to hide the tacks. The chest was given a good coat of varnish, and when piled with prety pillows made a tasteful and com-

(Continued on page 32)



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APRON

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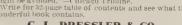
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HOBEL SLEEVE LADIES LOOK We want Lady and Gent Agents for the Original Sleeve Board; look out for bogus imitations. Write to manufacturers. Sample 356

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PEOPLE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, 247 Manhat'n Bidg., Des Moines,

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ROCK OF AGES Size 16x20 inches.

size local inches.) and we will then send you, prepaid and absolutely free, both these beautiful pictures, representing hundreds of dollars in art value. Merely send us your address-to-day. P. S.-As to our financial standing, we can say we are one of the largest houses in our line in Amer ica. Every commercial agency in the country, with-out exception, can inform you as to our rating Bank references exchanged, if desired. We abso-lutely ofter no trashy goods. As we have an enor mous stock to draw from, all orders will be filled promptly on receipt.

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Each measures 16x20 inches and when framed makes a picture selling for \$1.50 to \$2.00. Both are taken from originals that cost hundreds of dollars each. Kock of Ages represents one of the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautifully done in many colors, and is by far the most beautiful work of art as there beaus for our Family Memorial. In fact both premiums here displayed are the two greatest sellers of any pletures even of the two greatest sellers of any pletures even of the duying public. The secure both beautiful works free, send us your address to as the beautiful works at the beautiful article to sell for us at tem beautiful works of the sell for us at tem both of the most beautiful works free, beautiful works of the sell for us at tem both of the most beautiful works free beautiful works f



FAMILY MEMORIAL.

Girls' Affairs

A Letter from a Gotham Girl

MY DEAR GIRL OF THE COUNTRY:

MY DEAR GIRL OF THE COUNTRY: So, while longing for the fresh green world of which you write, its quiet and its simplicity, I am to tell you of Gotham vanities, of just the opposite thing? And you ask me for simple suggestions that you can follow out with materials obtainable everywhere. As if I were not worn out with trying to make my own life as simple as I can, in this complex city!

A SPRING LUNCHEON

A SPRING LUNCHEON Well, I have just returned from a spring luncheon,--A Dutch luncheon it was called,--that you would have en-joyed, and I'm sure you could get up the pretty menu cards, with your knack at water-colors. They were nearly square, and had queer little Dutch boys and girls on them. There were queer Dutch dishes, too, some of which I've often enjoyed at your mother's. I imagine that at your home the little Dutch sabots could be made of birch bark and filled with early strawberries. How pretty

could be made of birch bark and filled with early strawberries. How pretty they would look! Oranges can be had anywhere, and you have a big icchouse. The oranges at this luncheon were peeled in star-shape, the peel-segments remaining spread out like flower petals on the outer edge of the cracked ice in a pretty dish. The center was heaped with segments care-fully pulled apart so that the skin was unbroken, and they could be handled with the fingers. The oranges were served throughout the meal like olives and radishes. and radishes

and radishes. Their color-effect was pretty, too, and harmonized well with the gold and white and orange of the Dutch bulb flowers used to imitate a little Dutch garden. We dressed like Dutch fraus, and if the costumes were not becoming to us all, they were certainly picturesque!

NEW THINGS IN FANCY WORK?

Oh, shirtwaists, *always*! I have done them till my eyes are worn out, and in all sorts of embroidery. It *is* nice, though, to have a variety of the cool, lovely things to put on these warm spring days.

Spring days. Shadow embroidery grows more and more popular, and it is used in all kinds of things. Very thin linen-lawn, lawn or scrim is used for making it. The petals of the flowers and the leaves are done in the shadow work on the wrong side. Pillows and similar articles can be made still prettier with linings in dainty colors.

And the new, long detachable cuffs offer delightful plans and possibilities to people who are fond of embroidery. They can be made stiff and rich with it, or merely filmy and dainty. Take any sleeve pattern that fits you well to the elbow, to cut the foundation by. If I had your flower garden I could make up my own designs

A TABLE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

Yes, I know, in spring the old furni-ture always looks dingy and we are anxious for something new and fresh and simple. I remember that you have a large collection of photographs. Why not make a table for them? One that I saw the other day was a small box-table, say eighteen inches long by thirteen or fourteen inches wide the top raising as say eighteen inches long by thirteen or fourteen inches wide, the top raising as a lid from the box beneath. The box of the top may be deep, eight inches or more, and divided into sections to fit large or small photographs. Some tables of this sort, I've seen covered all over,— legs, box and lid—and all in rich brocade. legs, box and lid—and all in rich brocade. A well chosen cretonne would make just as effective a covering and be inexpen-sive. The under side of the lid can have deep pleats in the cretonne covering to hold small photographs. This table is the best idea for preserving the photo-graphs that collect every year, and of keeping them out of the way, that I've ever seen.

some antique and fashionable bits of bric-a-brac.

Perhaps you are tired of fans, and I do not claim that this idea is new, but I saw not claim that this idea is new, but I saw a very pretty decoration done in Japan-ese and fancy fans, only the other day. It was a collection of many pretty and odd sorts, all opened and stitched lightly to a great piece of dull red velveteen, swung bannerwise along a wall from a rod. The effect was quite picturesque and bright

rod. The effect was quite preserved and bright. I suspect that you have already a chintz-covered box for holding your shirtwaists that you use as a window seat, also; if you haven't, do make your-self one. They're so convenient!

CURTAINS AND CUSHIONS

About the curtains for your room. I agree with you that white dotted muslin would be prettier than anything else. And don't torture them with tie-back strings, as many of the pictures show, into awkward fussiness! Let them hang in straight, light, simple folds on either side of the double window. You can have inner, light, short curtains to shut out any glare there may be, if you wish. I would make the cover for the window-seat, below, of cretonne or denim in About the curtains for your room.

is word have the cover of the window-seat, below, of cretonie or denim in some shade of moss or apple-green. Light is apt to fade this color, I know, but it looks so cool and sweet when dappled with shadows in summer! Your pillows and curtains and afghans, etc., will be some protection to the top, where the light is strongest.

the light is strongest. If the cover is unfigured and of a neu-tral tint, you can have pillows of rain-bow hues. If it is figured the pillows must be plainer to give a good effect. Yes; I can send you some art-square tops, but I think they look out of place in a farm-house

tops, but I think they look out or place in a farm-house. If I were you I would use for the summer, at least, only linens and ging-hams, and cool things easily laundered. Try an apple-blossom effect in pink and white gingham on that green window seat, and see if it is not lovely! Ah me, if I were only there now, lying on that old back porch settee of yours, with the blossoms drifting over me in every breath

I sent Nettie your message. Phila-delphia is slow, but sure, you know, and you'll probably hear from her by next month.

Yours ever, ELSIE.

The Upper Bureau Drawer THE BOX SYSTEM OF KEEPING IT

IN ORDER

IN ORDER In dressing hurriedly, as all women often must, how much depends upon the condition of the upper bureau drawer! If it is in order, with certain favorite collars, ribbons and belts in their proper places, how much less time it takes to get into creditable attire! If in even slight disorder, time is lost, toilet and temper both suffer, and pretty things become so mussed that they are soon unfit for use. To go through the drawer once a week

To go through the drawer once a week and put it in order is not enough. It will never stay in order is not enough. It is formed of always putting things in their places. When once their owner becomes accustomed to a neat, systematic arrangement of ties, belts, handker-chiefs, etc., she cannot manage to get along without it. The first thing to do is to weed out the contents of the drawer. Often half its contents is utterly useless. The articles that will be worn perhaps only once a year should find another place. The system of laying things in neat piles will not do for this drawer, either, for they will not stay there without stricter care than most women give, more than half

keepting them out of the way, that I've ever seen. I remember that you have some fine old daguerreotypes. If you'll take them out of their embossed leather cases, and frame them in some dull shade of piled velvet, sage-green or dull red, or if you prefer, in silver or pewter, you will have

boxes may be small: some of the pretty invest fancy ones that are easily dusted may be placed on top of the bureau. Even the fancy and plain stocks, as well as the several kinds of pins, laces and handkerchiefs, it pays to keep in separate boxes. The boxes least used can be given bottom space, or out-of-the-way corners; those used continually should be at the

top. Try this "box system" and see if you cannot dress much more quickly with it, and if both your top drawer and your pretty belongings do not keep in better condition.

A City Girl's Successful Gardening

By L. B. Morehead, Washington

Years ago, when I was a young girl, Father went out of town and bought a small place, expecting to garden, but he was called to a better country before the garden was planted. So I had the planting to do.

planting to do. Although entirely unused to such work, I had plenty of courage and some good seeds. And that garden was the wonder of the neighborhood. But I principally want to tell Vick readers about my cabbage and cauliflower. I sowed the seeds in March and when the seedlings were fine plants,—carefully transplanted them. I had seventy-five cabbage plants and forty-five of cauli-flower. Every plant I set out lived and throve.

throve. Every night through the dry weather I hoed the soil away from the roots and formed it in a dish-shaped ring, which I filled with water. In the early morn-ing, I would hoe the moist earth back into its place and cover it with dry earth. This was hard work, but I was more than rewarded for all my labor. The cauliflowers were the finest I have ever seen; every one of them could have won a prize. have won a prize. For storing the rootcrops in fall I dug

For storing the rootcrops in fall I dug pits in the ground, lined them with straw, and filled them even to the top of the ground with the vegetables. Then I covered the vegetables with boards and heaped the soil in a mound over them. They kept finely; coming out in the spring in excellent condition, although the winter was very cold.

A New Grass

The new Teneriffe Canary Grass seems to be attracting attention throughout the country, and believing that our sub-scribers would be interested in testing it, we have made arrangements with the we have made arrangements with the introducers to send a small-sample of the seed free to any of our readers who desire-it. A postal card request addressed to the Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, Iowa is sufficient, providing you mention this paper, and they will also send directions for culture and a copy of their large illustrated catalogue.



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FULL LINE FANCY

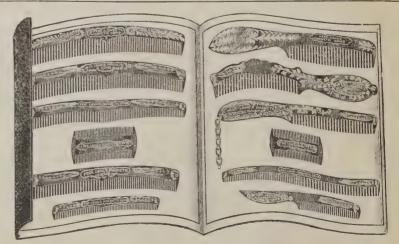
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our own personal use; all postpaid for 23. Prof. Long's Magnetic Comba are made of composite metals by a secret electrical process; they are sanitary, nu-reakable and guaranteed to prove satisfactory in every way. The greatest invention of the age. They remove indruff, stop the hair from falling out, almost instantly relieve sick or nervous headache quiet the nerves, re-live, culiven and benefit the hair and scalp as nothing else will do. Their use makes it unnecessary to drug the teal with olds, tonics, or shumpoo. Every lady who values the health and beauty of her hair, who wants it long, anyer down until you have sent ESC for this ontil and Dressing Comb for your own use. Address



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paraniation, ulceration, etc., are very readily oured by my treatment. I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have falled. I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word forthissowillsend yousome of the medicine free. Ifyou will send meyourname and address I will mailyou a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for tright now. Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 1223, Kokomo, Ind.

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Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain–Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to -relieving the sorrow of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 116 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y. and he will sendyou, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pan: also how to cure yourself. Do not delay but write today.



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EDITED BY VICTORIA WELLMAN

All questions relating to this department should be addressed to Mrs. Wellman in care of Vick's Magazine. In letters requiring a personal answer enclose a stamp for reply,

The Seamy Side of Spring.

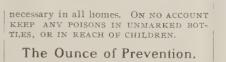
"All experienced mothers know that spring brings a liability to many ill-nesses and many an orderly housewife sees her cherished campaign for house-cleaning days utterly spoiled by the graver needs of her services as a nurse, most commonly for Johnnie and Jimmie, who simuly campat resist the temptations who simply cannot resist the temptations of pools of cold, slushy water on the way of pools of cold, slushy water on the way to school; who never look where they run when flying kites; who sit for hours on ice-cold wet stones when playing marbles, or fishing, or jump in water over the boot-tops mother provided care-fully, while pursuing athletic frogs. Croup and all the common ills appear, but more serious are those eruptive, con-tagious diseases so often "caught at school" some of them slylv contagious tagious diseases so often school,'' some of them slyly some of them slyly contagious before eruption appears. There are two diseases which are too

often mistaken by the home nurse and even by many country doctors. I refer to measles and scarlet fever or scarlatina. to measles and scarlet fever or scarlatina. Owing to ignorance far more than to selfish indifference of others, too many mothers mismanage the "easy cases" of either disease, or allow the convalescent abroad too early, exposing many others; or do not properly disinfect. Perhaps I do not desire all of you to know as many grim facts about these diseases as I do, because with some timid natures this would mean helpless fear. But, ohl if I could get the ears of the isolated mothers who must depend on their own faithful home nursing in order to warn them that who must depend on their own faithful home nursing in order to warn them that the ''easy cases'' leave treacherous after results; that if they would preserve their loved ones from dropsy, kidney disease, idiocy, life-long weakness, deafness, lung disease etc., they should be pre-pared for the rainy days of illness.

Prepare for Emergencies.

Are any of you aware that just now, Are any of you aware that just now, were sudden illness or accident to arise, you could not find or direct others to find plenty of clean suitable cloths for plasters, poultices, surgical dressings and burns? Or, that if some one swallowed poison, or was ruptured, or badly cut, or bit by a snake, you would not know what to give, indeed, have nothing ready or in one certain place to comfort your distraction in such hours?

distraction in such hours? Then let me advise you to begin house-cleaning at once, by going over all old sheets, pillow cases and towels, table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., re-moving buttons, hems, etc. Divide them into all the large linen or cotton pieces you can and keep all the small bits; but first of all, boil these in a strong borax solution and press smoothly when dry first of all, boil these in a strong bolax solution and press smoothly when dry. Have some bags, perfectly clean, white ones, ready. These may be flour bags which are ideal after bleaching. In one put your large linen pieces; in another sin other still put your large linen pieces; in another the large cotton pieces, in others still, put the small pieces. Mark these bags in plain letters before laying them away, in plain letters before laying them away, and tie them. Prepare also all soft, white or gray underwear of flannel, knit goods, or fleece-lined. The need of a flannel for hot fomentations may soon come. Small bits are used for cold com-presses so useful for sore throats and croup. Have a roll of absorbent cotton and a package of "Surgeons' gazze" al-ways at hand. In some convenient place put some book of advice on poison and accidents. A "medicine closet," in which all harmless remedies can be reached by even quite young children is



Were I today an isolated mother, re-sponsible for the blessed ounce of pre-vention to my little flock, I should keep

vention to my little flock, I should keep on hand the following: IN PHVSICS,—Castor oil, senna, licorice and epsom salts. FOR FEVERS,—Sage in dry herb form, catnip, aconite in the form of "sugar pills," made by Humphrey's Specific brand known as "No. I." The latter I should keep near my poisons, because aconite in over doses is dangerous. FOR COLDS,—If children are crompy I use No. 13 of same line of specifics, with No I. If not severe I start in with the good oldfashioned sage tea, for sweating

use No. 13 of same line of specifics, with No I. If not severe I start in with the good oldfashioned sage tea, for sweating and plenty of "onion syrup," home-made and not distasteful. A very good idea recently given me is to keep on hand one-grain capsules of quinine and capsicum, half and half, and give one every hour before bedtime. Soak the feet in hot water and drink one-half cup hot milk every half hour, then cover till the patient perspires freely. Besides these, to prepare for possible cuts or bleeding wounds, I would keep powedered alum to be used as tampon. For injuries likely to cause lockjaw, such as rusty nails in foot, etc., turpen-tine, and flaxseed for poultices. As cuts must never be salved, but have either dry dressings, or court-plaster

As cuts must never be survey, our tart either dry dressings, or court-plaster strips, or wet dressings of boracic acid solution, so must burns never be improp-erly dressed. I have twice assisted at cures of burns which threatened to need amputation; the prime agent of final cure was carbolic salve. For quick relief I like white of egg. The sad death of a babe near my own

home has always seemed pitifully unnec-essary. It was a case of neglected navel and gangrene early set in. No one seemed to know the virtues of boracic acid in time to cure it.

Many people are careless about using unclean scissors or needles to open or dress wounds. It is much safer to im-

dress wounds. It is much safer to im-merse these for a little while in carbolic solution before using them. Among the poisons which have an ex-cuse for being in the home, we may place carbolic acid. I am crankily set against mineral medicines, violent drugs, cal-omel, mercury and useless calls for al-cohol or brandy. Of paregoric and all other opium mixtures I have a deep seated hatred, because the opium habit is so often fixed while someone's suff-ering seems to demand quick relief.

Helpful Books Again.

Women so often need relief for hysterics or faintness that it may be well to keep on hand aromatic spirits of ammonia for fainting spells and asafœtida pills for bertain for hysterics

Looking over my cherished library con-taining all the best books generally known to the public and each of some great value to mothers, morally and phy-sically, I decided to choose one book to name to my readers which should contain the best advice and most practical methods name to my readers which should contain the best advice and most practical methods of treating and distinguishing scarlet fever, that treacherous foe of childhood, from measles. Though many were val-uable helpers indeed, none offered such sensible, concise, complete explanation and help as "Feminology," which book I recently reviewed here.



WHY BESOTHIN?

All you have to do is to write, saying, "Send me your FREE TREATMENT and Illustrated Booklet." We send you, absolutely without a penny of ccst, a sufficient quantity of DR. WHITNEY'S NERVE AND FLESH BULLER to convince you that, by its use, you may quickly secure a firm, beautifully developed bust, shapely neck and shoulders, handsomely molded arms and properly developed limbs. It makes no difference whether your slimness is caused by sickness or inher-itance. Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder acts directly on the fat produ-cing cells and fills out ALL the hollow places.

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st kettl AGENTS WANTED MERICAN SPECIALTY STANPING CO



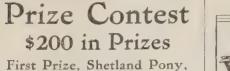




Poultry Experiences

temperaturer Do not cool the eggs only as we turn them morning and evening.—J. M., Pa. We cool the eggs right after turning them and outside of the incubator, down

them and outside of the incubator, down to 85° or 90°.--W. O. C., Wis. Our best authorities disagree on this subject. Some claim that the eggs need no cooling at all, more than they get when being turned morning and even-ing; others hold that, to get the most vigorous chicks, cooling is necessary. I prefer to do the cooling outisde of the machine, closing the door to the egg vigorous chicks, cooling is necessary. I prefer to do the cooling outisde of the machine, closing the door to the egg-chamber at once, after taking out the eggs. I never cool them until after the fifth day, and not lower than eighty-five degrees at any time during the hatch. My work at hatching has led me to believe that after the weather becomes warm, to get good strong chicks it is best to cool the eggs. I have found that for the first five or six days of incubation eggs under an atmospheric temperature of sixty-five degrees will lose heat at the rate of about one degree for every two minutes. When the temperature is at thirty-five degrees they will lose a little more than a degree a minute. So it is well to know the outside temperature, or else keep a thermometer on the eggs,— or both. I cool them only once a day in warm weather, none at all in cold weather. Only a few degrees the first few times, increasing most after the twelfth day. Eighty-six or eighty-seven degrees is, I think, low enough at the most. Where the eggs are cooled inside of the machine by leaving the door open I think the whole interior is cooled down so much that it takes too long to get the temperature up again. I want the tem-



Valued at \$75.00 Second Prize, \$50.00 in cash 4 fhird Prize, Fourth Prize. 25.00 in cash -15.00 in cash 5.00 in cash Extra Prize



Do not miss this opportunity for securing our Prize Shetland Pony. He is the first prize in the long list of ten prizes that we are offering. With a little diligent work you stand a good chance' of winning him. It would make you smile to see the real pony, of which the above cut is a reproduction. We know that some one of our numerous readers will be riding this pony to the park, some picnic, or perhaps through fields and shady lanes. Would YOU like to ride him?

\$50.00 CASH

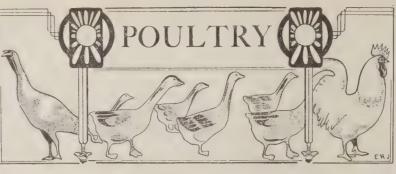
The safest and surest way to get into the poultry business is to grow up with the work. If, under reasonably fair conditions, you raised last year 100 good chickens, it may be well for you to undertake to double the product this year; but if you set out to raise a thou-sand, the chances are you will lose a much larger per cent than you would if you raised only a few. It is better to aim for quality than quantity. When poultry keepers increase their flocks up to several hundred or a thousand, their methods of care and feeding are apt to change, and then many of them go back-ward instead of forward. If you have in mind the future extent

\$50-00 CASH The second prize will be \$50.00 in cash to the next successful contestant. This makes a vacation possible for some one, or it may enable YOU to go to a high school next year. Would \$50.00 help YOU any? The remaining prizes will be awarded in the order named above. We will also give an extra prize of \$5 cash to the one sending the most suitable name for your pony. A committee of three disin-terested people appointed by the Subscription Manager of this magazine, will decide. The only requirement is that you must have at least five points in the contest, before sending in a name. They will be considered in the order they are received; so get at least five points, and send in a name quickly. IN ADDITION to the prizes described above we will allow zo cents commission on each new fifty-cent yearly subscription, and 40 cents on each new three-year subscription for one dollar.

one dollar. The number of points received by each

one dollar. The number of points received by each contestant will be governed by the number of years for which the subscriptions are sent, for example, a yearly subscription will count one point, and a three-year subscription three year subscription at subscription at \$1.00, as a yearly subscription at \$1.00, as a yearly subscription at \$1.00, as a yearly subscription at \$0.00, at midnight, and no letter bearing a postmark later than June 25th will be accepted in the contest, although the commission will be allowed. We are sure that this will result in some large commissions to many contestants. Just as soon as you read this, take this copy of the magazine and begin work, also send for order blanks and a sample copy of **Vick's Magazine** and make things hum. The only requirement is that you report each Saturday night by letter, the list of subscribers obtained. Deduct the 20 cents commission from all yearly subscriptions, and 40 cents from all three year subscriptions, and remit the balance to us either in stamps or postoffice money order.

money order. Be sure and write plainly your name and address. Also be careful to write plainly the names of all subscribers, giving the state, city or village, county, street and number, or R. F. D. route. This is by far the largest prize offer ever given by Vick's Magazine for securing sub-scribers, and the improvements to be made and able articles by well known writers will make it an easy-selling proposition. It will appeal to every lover of flowers, of home and of progress. ppeal to ever, f progress. Address Prize Editor, VICK'S MAGAZINE, DANSVILLE, N.Y.



BY VINCENT M. COUCH

Mr. Couch will answer in these pages any questions of general interest on Poultry topics sent to him in care of Vick's Magazine. Letters requiring personal replies should enclo

Experiments in Feeding Chicks The result of an experiment in feeding

per cent of lost chicks shower digestive trouble. Pen No. 4, of forty-one chicks, was fed on eggs, liver and green food, grain being given. The loss was sixty-four per cent, and nearly ninety per cent of the chicks had digestive troubles.

Do Not Undertake Too Much at First

The safest and surest way to get into

Ward instead of forward. If you have in mind the future extent of your poultry work, go slowly to that extent. When you have once reached it you will have a safe and permanent

it you will have a safe and permanent business, while, if you jump to the limit at once, the chances are that when the time comes for you to have the business developed you will be entirely out of it. There is a great deal of advice given on this subject of starting into the poul-try business; much of it seems, and per-haps is, unnecessary, but I find there is a very large class of these poultry enthus-iasts who are inclined to get right into the work, hit or miss, on a big scale

the work, hit or miss, on a big scale within the first year or two. Therefore go easy. There will be lots of room at go easy. There will be lots of room at the top, but space is pretty badly crowded

Questions Answered by the Editor Will you please inform me where I can

Will you please inform me where I can get beef scrap and other food preparations of this kind?—M. A. L., Mich. Look over the advertising columns in this Magazine, also in your poultry and agricultural papers for advertisements of dealer. Thus countrils are of the set

down below

Red Spots in Eggs.—I would like, if possible, to get some information on the following subject: I buy eggs three times a week; said to be fresh-laid by Buff Orpingtons and Silver Penciled Wyandotte hens. About half of the eggs have red spots in them, like blood. Sometimes there is only one spot, two or three times the size of the head of a pin; sometimes there are two or three, and I have seen as many as six in some eggs; in this case they would not be so large. What is the cause? Are the hens diseased?—Mrs. J. T. S., Cal. Frequently a hen, for some reason, will be forced to lay under a strain sufficient to burst one or more of the minute bloodvessels in the egg organs or

sufficient to burst one or more of the minute bloodvessels in the egg organs or passages. Then the blood comes in con-tact with and adheres to the egg and the shell is formed over it. Such eggs are often laid by over fat hens; they are not necessarily diseased.

Related by our readers in answer to the ques tions selected for general discussion each month All are invited to tell their own actual and prac tical experience as concisely as possible here.

Do You Cool The Eggs in the incu-bator or outside, and to how low a temperature?

of this kind?—M. A. L., Mich. Look over the advertising columns in this Magazine, also in your poultry and agricultural papers for advertisements of dealers. These suppiles are often carried by seed houses. My poultry house has become very damp. How can I remedy this?—Jno. B., Pa. Open the doors and windows on fair days as much as possible, and tack a strong piece of white muslin tightly over one or two windows, removing the glass window entirely. Dry earth or coal ashes strewn under the roosts will also help to dry out the house. M. S., of Valda, Texas, asks for prices of Legiorns. Write to the breeders ad-vertising in these columns.



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GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE of Standard bred poultry for 1906, pri beautiful colors, contains Fine Chromo, ill and describes 60 varioties. Gives reasonab for stock and exes. tells all about

diseases, lice, etc. This book only 10 cents. B. H. GREIDER, RHEEMS, PA.

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From Cornell Reading Course for Farmer's Wives

An humble home made beautiful and restful by grand trees and smooth stretches of grass.

The Planting of Trees

Arbor Day Musings.

To sit under one's own vine and fig tree is an ambition evidently as old as humanity that but strengthens as it ages, humanity that but strengthens as it ages, flourishing everywhere in these later days, like the green bay tree itself. The ig, to be sure, is but figurative, un-adapted to many ungenial climates, and too small in stature to shade comfortably the average American, but the sentiment holds true for the hundreds of other trees our nurserymen have collected from all over the world to plant on Arbor Day. Gradually we are waking up to the necessity of preserving our great national forests, and systematic forestry methods are being established now on nearly all large estates. As soon as a new home is built, the chil-dren are eager

dren are eager to plant trees about it, each naming his own a n d carefully and carefully measuring its growth. In Germany, there is an old custom of planting a grove of black walnut trees for walnut trees for each daughter born in the family. By the time she is of marriag e a b l e age they form a worthy dower for how Strauge for her. Strange t h a t thrifty Yankees have not long ago adopted t h e adopted idea!



"Even a little tree loves a big hole."

respond quickly In generous soil trees In generous soil trees respond quickly to the owner's care. Before his hair is noticeably sprinkled with gray a quick growing tree, like the linden or maple, planted in schoolboy days, or sometimes even after he has built his own home, will cast cool shade for chairs and ham-wake before his doorway.

ing the trees. Often the trees are named in honor of distinguished persons, and histories of trees and of loved patrons of school form a part of the day's program. The tree-planting idea extends even to the distinguished guests from over seas who come to visit us. Either they are re-quested, or themselves request, to plant memorial trees in some miblic square or memorial trees in some public square or near some national shrine, as when, last year, ere returning to Russia, Mr. Witte visited the tomb of Washington and

year, ere returning of Washington planted a tree beside it. We may not all make a gala day of our tree-planting as the children do, but we can have a dozen or more tree-planting days, if we like; for it pays to do the work carcfully and well. Having chosen the trees, before they come to hand prepare places

prepare places for them, re-membering the old line that for membering old line that ''even a little ''ees likes a ''ee'' The ''ech big hole." The rate at which the tree will grow depends on the size of this hole and the fertility of the soil filled in around the

In around the tree-roots. Young trees u-ually have an e art h - l i n e around the collar, showing how deep they stood before digging. The holes dug must

be deep enough and large enough to set the stem in up to this line and to spread the roots out naturally. Decayed or broken roots must be cut away before planting, and the top of the tree also should be cut back about one-half or one-third. Before the tree's roots are placed, a generous layer of rich earth should be spread on the door of its new home. After the roots have been spread in place, fill in more fine, mellow soil, firming it down well with the feet as it goes in, and working it in well among the roots. When the tree is planted, wash the earth in well among the roots with a bucketful of water poured in just before the hole is quite filled. If the soil is dry and no show-ers follow the planting, give water generously. even after he has built his own home, will cast cool shade for chairs and ham-mocks before his doorway. But, oh, for a greater diversity of trees to be planted on Arbor Day, instead of the starved little switches of maple or pop-lar bought in cheap lots and carelessly planted in straight rows and lines in un-compromising situations! Why not plant nut and fruit and hardwood trees that will feast the birds and squirrels we are teaching children to study, and coax them about our public ways! Why not plant them in natural groups or undulat-ing as well as to planting them? The wise man who started the Arbor Day ball rolling away out in a treeless western state lived to see it kept as festival in nearly every state has its own and long as the United States there could be no one day suited to the climate of all. So nearly every state has its own appointed gala day, and each locality its own methods of celebrating and of plant

Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, preached. The lofty Cypress tree in the Dismal Swamp under which Washington reposed one night in his young manhood. The huge French Apple tree near Ft. Wayne, Ind., where Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, gathered his warriors. The Elm tree at Cambridge in the shade of which Washington first took command of the Continental army, on a hot summer's day.

hot summer's day. The Tulip tree on King's Mountain battlefield in South Carolina on which ten bloodthirsty Tories were hanged at

The tall Pine tree at Ft. Edward, N. Y., under which the beautiful Jane McCrea was slain.

McCrea was slain. The magnificent Black Walnut tree near Haverstraw on the Hudson at which General Wayne mustered his forces at midnight, preparatory to his gallant and successful attack on Stony Point. The grand Magnolia tree near, Charles-ton, S. C., under which General Lincoln held a council of war previous to sur-rendering the city. The great Pecan tree at Villere's plan-tation, below New Orleans under which a portion of the remains of General

tation, below New Orleans under which a portion of the remains of General Packenham was buried. The Pear trees planted, respectively, by Governor Endicott, of Massachusetts, and Governor Stuyvesant, of New York, more than two hundred years ago. The breedman's Octo or Enumeration

The Freedman's Oak, or Emancipation Oak, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Vir-ginia, under which the slaves of this region first heard read President Lin-

ginia, under which the slaves of this region first heard read President Lin-coln's Emancipation Proclamation. The Eliot Oak of Newton, Mass., under which the apostle, John Eliot, taught the Indians Christianity. The old Liberty Elm of Boston, planted and dedicated by a schoolmaster to the independence of the colonies, and the rallying point for patriots before, during and after the Revolutionary War. The Burgoyne Elm at Albany, N. Y., planted the day Burgyone was brought there a prisoner. The Ash and Tulip trees planted at Mt. Vernon by Washington. The Elm tree planted by General Grant on the Capitol Grounds at Washington. Sequoia—Palo Alto, California. The Cary Tree planted by Alice and Phoebe Cary in 1832, a large and beauti-ful Sycamore seen from the Hamilton turnpike, between College Hill and Mt. Pleasant Hamilton County, Ohio.— Pleasant Hamilton County, Ohio .---



PAGE 31

30 30

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if you will simply obtain for us, two three months subscriptions to VICK'S if you will simply obtain for us, two three months subscriptions to VICK'S MAGAZINE at our special rate of roc each, and send us the 200 obtained for them. If you are not a subscriber, your own subscription may be one of them. STACY'S FORKDIPD CHOCOLATES are made by 0. T. Stacy Company of Rochester, N. Y., a concern having a big reputation for high class chocolates and the "Forkdipd" brand is the best they have ever produced, being made of the best materials obtainable and dipped without contact of the hands, insuring cleanliness and purity of flavor. The price of the full size 20 ounce box is \$1.00. The box shown in the illustration is a trial box of liberal size and is given for obtaining two three months subscriptions as explained above. We are able to make this liberal offer because of the 0. T. Stacy Company's desire to introduce these fine chocolates into every home. Only one box fur-nished to one person. Take this copy of Vick's Magazine and call on your neighbors and get the two subscriptions as possible. The chocolates will be forwarded to you promptly upon receipt of the subscriptions.

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26 30

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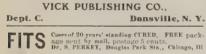
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One remedy for this is to make a window cupboard. This is really a set of shelves resting on brackets outside the pantry window. The side nearest the weather should be covered with a

the weather should be covered with a stout piece of unbleached factory care-fully nailed on. This will provide air minus dirt. Room must be left for the window to move up and down easily. Many times a housekeeper would sit down to prepare vegetables if a seat were handy but neglects to take advantage of this little rest because it seems too much trouble to draw a chair accoust the around trouble to drag a chair across the room. Saw off the back from an old cane seated

Saw off the back from an old cane seated chair and you have an ideal stool that can be slipped under the table or sink when not in use. [See the Attic sugges-tion, page 41, March issue]. In these days of tiny flats and cramped kitchens it is a real luxury to have an adjustable shelf attached to the wall by hinges. The hinged prop underneath which holds the shelf in place may rest on a block of wood fastened to the cas-ing. When not in use it can be raised ing. When not in use it can be raised and fastened to the wall with a screw-hook and eye like those used on screen

House Cleaning Helps

(Continued from page 26)

first, will result in cracked paper, but steam will not loosen paper on any w if the glue sizing is used first.—E. C. wall

To Varnish and Clean Furniture.

Rosewood Stain .--- This recipe obtained from a pianomaker, the stain and varnish being those used in coloring and varnish being those used in coloring wood on musical instruments: One pound of ground brazil wood and three quarts of water boiled together for an hour and then strained. Add half an ounce of cochineal and boil again for half an hour, gently stirring the while. Paint over the woodwork with the stain and when dry apply this varnish: Six ounces sandarac, three ounces gum mastic, one half pint of turpentine varnish, one half gallon rectified spirits of wine. Mix over the fire. In a few days this deep brown-red color will darken and look as rich as old wood, repaying one for the labor taken. I should mention that the wood on which the compound is 'to be used must be thoroughly cleaned. I would suggest scouring it with sand soap.-M. M. To Remove Finger Marks from var-

To Remove Finger Marks from var-nished furniture rub them with a cloth dampened with sweet oil. To remove them from oiled furniture, use kerosene oil. Don't wash marble with soap suds. -H. M. E. R.

To Clean Paint and Varnish.

To Clean Paint and Varnish. Don't wash paint with soap. Save the tea leaves for a few days. Steep, not boil, in a tin pan; strain and use this wash for all varnished paint. It removes spots and gives a fresh and new appear-ance. For white paint, use whiting on a damp piece of flannel. Don't let your furniture become marred and old look-ing. Take equal proportions of turpen-tine, linseed oil and vinegar; apply and rub with flannel.—M. A. McG.

Floors and Carpets.

To Wash Carpet Easily, rip the car-pet into single widths and have some clean boards laid on the grass the length of your carpet. Take one width at a time, and scrub it as you would a floor on both sides; then rinse, hang on the line and rinse again.—H. E. F.

To Stretch a Carpet.—First tack along one end of the first strip, then the sel-vedge. Now put a row of tacks along the first seam, about two feet apart, then the first seam, about two feet apart, then tack the remaining end of your first strip. You now have one width done. Leave your stay tacks in until you have finished the edge. Proceed with the next strip in the same manner and when your last one is done, remove the stay tacks from the seams, and you will not have exerted yourself, nor injured your carpet.—C. A. S.

in the usual way and returned to the floor, it is not unusual to discover faded spots which very much spoil its appear-ance. Some colors fade more easily than others and sometimes a single color, figure or stripe has faded over the entire over the third and at carpet. This is easily remedied and at small cost if you know how.

small cost if you know how. Prepare a quart of liquid dye by dis-solving a package of Diamond dyes of the required color in a quart of hot water. It may be used either hot or cold, the difference being that hot dyes can not be washed out; while those applied cold may be. Apply the paint with a small, soft paint-brush, -M. I. M.

A Strip of Thick Paper laid over the edge of each stair under the carpet, will preserve a stair carpet from wearing through one-third longer than otherwise. --K. L. C.

Matting for Rugs.—Take two or three lengths of floor matting, sew them to-gether, bind the ends with a material corresponding in color to the principle color in matting and you will have a nice rug to use under your dining table, either on hardwood floor or over carpet. Smaller rugs can be made using one width, binding the ends, or using fringe on them.—M. W.

For a Green Carpet.—Wipe a green carpet with a solution of alum water. It will freshen it wonderfully.—J. G.

To Clean Oiled Porch Floors without scrubbing in cold weather. When there is snow on the ground put a few shovelfuls on the floor; scrub around with a broom, and sweep off.—F. S.

To Paint a Kitchen Floor.

Select a satisfactory color (I prefer a dark gray, as it does not show the dust) and thin with one-half Japan varnish and one-half boiled linseed oil. Use more of the varnish if any change is made. The varnish gives a hard, glossy finish and holds in place small splinters and checks. Give one cost of this wire and checks. Give one coat of this mix-ture, and after the floor has dried, say in course of a year, clean out the cracks and imperfect places and fill with a mix-

And imperiect places and nil with a mix-ture of litherage and putty. After this hardens, sand paper and finish with two coats of the paint. You will then have a solid, hard glossy floor free from cracks which can be easily cleaned.—N. N.

In The Cellar.

' In The Cellar. If the cellar is under an outhouse, the haste need not be so great in cleaning up, but, if it is under the dwelling, do the cellar cleaning first of all. Wash, scour and whitewash your cellar faith-fully,' the whitewashing is especially important, for it will kill mold germs and spores by myriads. It may not be necessary to move the ''plunder'' en-tirely out of the cellar, and unless a strong boy is at hand this is not at all advisable, but remove all articles to one end while the scouring and whitewash-ing is applied to the vacated space; then move things back, and clean the rest. If vegetables are stored in the cellar they should be moved as early as the weather allows, both for their own good, and the cellar's healthful atmo-sphere.—E. C.

The Attic

(Continued from page 27)

fortable seat, for everything harmonized with the covering. The drawers were lined with pieces of old sheets, made blue with indigo to prevent white things from yellowing, and were used for shirt-waists; the chest, lined the same way, was used for washable suits and dresses. The remains of old, heavy curtains, flowered, plain or striped, light ingrain carpet, very heavy dress goods, the bord-ers of worn-out blankets, or tinted bur-laps, make suitable coverings for such a

aps, make suitable coverings for such a chest. And if the clust will not varnish nicely, it can be covered smooth with burlaps, tacked under the edges. Or it can be draped to the floor with a flounce, can be draped to the floor with a flounce, finished the edge. Proceed with the next strip in the same manner and when your last one is done, remove the stay tacks from the seams, and you will not have exerted yourself, nor injured your carpet.—C. A. S.
Painting a Faded Carpet.—When a soiled carpet has been dusted or cleaned

Stoves-Old and New. By Eleanor R. Bartlett.

Verily, in the making of stoves there is no end, for nearly every year brings out a supply of something news some-thing just a little better than others have

The first stove I remember was the elevated oven make in which the oven was above the level of the front part of the stove

To be sure it occupied a lot of room. but was there ever another stove made a place half so nice to cuddle down and get warm in on returning from school on days when the mercury was way down in the bulb? How we used to love to huddle down in a heap behind that store mother's salt rising bread was while baking?

Then the square stove made its appear-ance in mother's kitchen. Such a time as there was learning to bake in that oven! With fire enough to keep the kitchen warm the bread would burn, and there was no good place to set the loaves to rise. If the old stove had not been so badly used up it would surely have been restored to the place of honor. Then came the range, a cumbrous affair, so heavy that father declared it must re-main where placed and not be moved to the summer kitchen each spring. That made it necessary to have some other means of preparing the food during

other means of preparing the food during the summer, or at least a part of it, so the dangerous gasoline stove was in-stalled. This did nicely for a while but after a time an oil gas-stove took its place

This, provided with an oven and steam cooker, proved the best of all, on the farm. It is more nearly like the gas-stove so often seen in the city kitchen, and if a broiler attachment could only be supplied it would be the ideal affair. Much care must be exercised that noth-ing shall boil over into the burner bowl, otherwise there will be a great flash of flame and smoke, an odor of gas, and out goes the fire! Then the lighting ring must be taken out and placed to dry and the burner bowel thoroughly wiped out, placing the food over another burner meanwhile. With careless cooks it is well to have a few extra lighting rings to replace the wet ones, but with ordi-nary care and watchfulness there is no used of anything boing allowed to beil need of anything being allowed to boil

The stove is low, so it must be placed on a bench and this should be made high enough, so that the detachable oven may be kept under it when not in use. On a shelf above the stove may be kept the steam cooker, with its shelves and trays. Thus the whole occupies but a small cor-ner of the kitchen, or it may even be used in the particular used in the pantry



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VICK'S MAGAZINE

Two Little Street Musicians

(Continued from page 6)

have known what you meant if you had told them that Easter was coming soon. One Saturday afternoon, quite late, they were on their way home after a rather weary day and, passing a church, heard music. Weariness forgotten they stole softly in and dropped into a pew near the door.

near the door. The lights were dim, the great organ pulsed like a heart. The sunset glowed redly through a window near the altar. Suddenly Agnesina gasped and clutched Beppo by the arm. "The lady," she whispered. It was the soprano who had just stepped forward, to sing the solo she was to sing at the morrow's Easter service. The rosy glow from the window poured full upon her, making her the center of light while all else was shadow. else was shadow.

else was shadow. As she began to sing Agnesina held her breath, slivers ran over her little sen-sitive' body and tears dropped upon her violin. She did not know when Beppo left her side. All she knew was that there was a new voice added to the human one, a violin's, sweet, clear and true, which followed, wandered and went with the song ever true but soft and with the song, ever true, but soft and like a dream.

Carried away by the music Beppo had crept farther and farther down the long aisle till he stood at the altar steps, his glowing eyes fixed on the singer's face, his little musician fingers working magic

his little musician fingers working magic with the old violin. The lady came swiftly down to where he stood, and Agnesina, with visions of possible policemen and trouble, hurried to his side. But there was no trouble. Strange to say, the lady recognized the two who had played under her window, and spoke kindly to them in their own beloved Italian. She asked many ques-tions and, at the last, "Would Beppo play again with her tomorrow?" Then she told them where to meet her

Then she told them where to meet her next day and they parted. The children raced home and behold! The miracle had happened! The lily had opened its perfect flower while they were away! awavl

away! Hand in hand they stood before it as before something holy. Silently they went to rest. It was too beautiful to be talked about. The Sunday bells woke them and as the hour grew near when they were to meet the beautiful lady, they stood again, side by side, before this their realized dream. They were so in sympathy they did

this their realized dream. They were so in sympathy they did not need speech and now they turned by a common impulse and looked into one another's eyes. Then, with a satisfied nod, still without speaking, Beppo put out his little brown hand and picked the flower. "For her," breathed Agnesina.

He nodded and away they sped to the church. She was waiting for them and Beppo, shy at last, hung back for a moment.

But when she looked at him and smiled he went directly to her and, lifting his beautiful eyes, bowed gravely and held out his offering. "Is this beautiful flower for me?" she asked. He nodded.

"'It grew in our room,'' added Agnes-ina, "Then I'll wear it here,'' said the lady fastening it in the soft lace on her breast

breast. All through the service the children watched the flower in its place of honor-pleased, satisfied. Beppo played this time even better than before, and afterwards many beauti-ful things happened. The best I will give as a sequel: That the "flower lady," as they first called her, took the two little ones back to their own dear Italy where they found friends and did not need to sing in cold streets to earn their bread.

they found friends and the not need to sing in cold streets to earn their bread. And the lily died, but it had fulfilled its mission. The next Easter Agnesina carried to the church an armful of lovely lilies,—but they were not loved half so much as Beppo's first "find."

Have You Seen The Pony?

There's a picture of him on page 30. We want to give him to the brightest boy in the country to have good times with this summer. Are you the boy?



A Sensible Complexion Talk

A woman who was very much grieved over her muddy complexion finally gave up washes, lotions and similar quackery, to consult her family physician about it. The practical, common sense advice given her, by following which she finally did achieve a fresh, clear-looking skin, she here shares with other women not yet so fortunate:

There is no artifical means by which a

yet so fortunate: There is no artifical means by which a complexion can be manufactured, and no successful imitation is possible. Complexion is something which is more than skin deep. The skin 1s a health indicator of the highest value. Clearness and transparency of skin mean clean blood, transparent tissues, and afford fair presumptive evidence of health throughout the body. Those conditions which produce a tawny, dingy skin, produce also a coated tongue, a foul breath, weak nerveš, a dull and clouded mind. The blotched and pim-pled or jaundiced skin is only a sign-board hung out to indicate the contami-nation and general vital disorder within. A woman who breakfasts on fried eggs, griddle cakes and bacon, and dines on heavy meats, ice-cream and pie, can not hope long to preserve her good looks, even though her face may be as fair as Hebe's. She will certainly suffer the retribution sure to follow all infractions of nature's laws. Abundance of exercise in the open air,

Abundance of exercise in the open air,

daily cold bathing, copious water drinking, avoidance of meats, rich sauces, and spices, the free use of fruits, and moderation in all things,-these are the

A Queen's Health Rules

Her majesty, the Queen of Portugal, pins her faith, it is said, to the follow-

ing motioes: Keep out of doors all you can. Breath outdoor air—live in it—revel in it. Don't shut yourself up.

Build your houses so that the air sup-ply is good. Throw away your portieres and bric-a-brac. Don't have useless trifles round you.

Have a favorite form of exercise and make the most of it. Ride on horseback if you can, cycle if you cannot get a horse; do anything to get out in the open air Drink little, and let that little be pure.

Don't try to dress too much, yet dress as well as you are able.

IF YOU NEED A STOVE

If you need a store, you should by all means get a good one for it costs so much less in the long run than a cheaply made store and then it gives you so much better service every day. A store that's made right will not only heat and bake better, but it will do it with less fuel than a poor store uses in producing poor results. A number of not particularly high-grade stores have been put out within the past few years and sold by mail for very good prices. The demand is so great that a big business in this line has been done and in fact many people seem satisfied with their bargain.

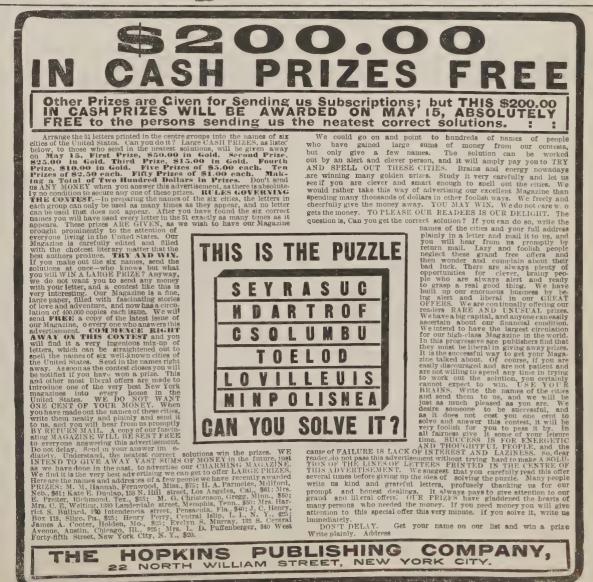
done and in fact many people seem satisfied with their bargain. An old line company, however, that has come out and offered to sell their regular stand-ard stoves directly to the user is the Gold Coin Stove Company, of Troy, N. Y., who are successers to Bussey & McLeod, Stove-makers for nearly fifty years

years. We know this firm and the Gold Coin Stove so well that we believe we are doing our readers a favor to call attention to their offer. They are anxious to place a stove in every available section and when one can buy a standard make like Gold Coin at the wholesale price, it isn't worth while looking further.

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To start little enckens I have found nothing better for the first two or three days than dry bread moistened with sweet milk, but it must be squeezed profitably continued long. I have fed from the very beginning a prepared chick food with equally good results, yet I think the bread softened with milk a more natural food at first. It digests easier and quicker and gets the digestive organs in better shape for heavier food. They should have a little fine grit the first day, no matter what is fed. After the first two or three days I put them on a good mixed grain food, and if I want to crowd them for broilers and market, I alternate this with baked food two or three times a day. For this boiled food I use ten pounds wheat bran, ten pounds barley meal, fifteen pounds ground oats, twenty pounds corn meal, mix thoroughly, stir up with sour milk or butternilk, season with a little salt and molasses with some soda, add enough water so it will be about as thick as bat-ter for baking cakes and bake it in shal-low pans. I give skim milk to drink and if the chicks slow signs of bowel complaint boil the milk. Generally I do not keep more than fifty chicks in one brooder, or more than twenty 'with a len at any time of year. With brooder chicks the main thing, if you have good strong chicks to start with, is to keep an even temperature, reducing it gradually. A clean brooder and run, 'wholesome food, never sloppy, and only what they will eat up clean each time are impor-tant points. It is also as necessary to keep little chicks active by exercise as it is hens.-V. M. C. A tWhat Temperature Do You Keep the Brooder for the First Two Weeks? One hundred degrees an first day, then drop to eighty degrees at end of second week, for early broods. After the weather gets warm we reduce the temperature more for first two or three days if the weather is quite cold I keep the tem-perature up to ninety-six to ninety-eight degrees but in warm weather I do nud keep it above ninety-five degrees longer than for the first day, when I have i

perly incubated and the chicks carefully brooded, have produced as strong chicks as when hens are used.—J. M., Pa. The conditions being equal we think that the hen-hatched chicks are usually a little stronger, but there is not much difference.—Mrs. E. M. C., Ill. From the same lot of eggs, in a few instances I have found that the chicks hatched by the hen were superior, but ordinarily I do not notice much differ-ence. Where the test has been made under like conditions and the incubator chicks do not come up to the standard I find that, in nine cases out of ten, the fault lies in operating the machine, and it is the same way in brooding.—V. M. C. M. C.

Questions and Comments

From Our Readers.

In this department our various editors, who are authorities in their departments, will answer all questions of general interest addressed to them in care of Wick's Magazine. For personal replies by mail enclose an addressed, stamped envelope.

About Flowers A Puzzling Fern.

I have a fern something similar to the post-Boston fern only more fringy in the leaves. The roots seem to rise out of the ground at the base of leaves. Should it be kept covered with earth as it grows up. Long stems like green runners come from it. Should these be cut off or, if covered with earth, would they form other plants as strawberries do?—M. M.

A good many ferns have this habit of sending out runners from which new plants are formed. They can be pegged down if you wish a number of new plants, but should be removed as soon as well rooted, unless an immernes specimen fern is desired. Your fern is probably root-bound and needs repotting in fresh, rich soil. The Pierson and Scott ferus both resemble the Boston, but have finer cut leaves.

Pampas Grass. Please tell me how far north the Pam-pas grass is hardy, and how to grow it.— M. L.

A short article on the culture of ornamental grasses, including the pampas grass, will appear in the May number.

The Cinnamon Vine.

Is this vine as fragrant and beautiful as represented by seedsmen?-J. M.

It is really a very pretty and luxuriant vine that grows with wonderful rapidity when the roots become old and large. The leaves are glossy and heart-shaped; the small white flowers spicily scented. Droll little tubers resembling Irish potatoes are formed in the leaf-axils of an old vine. See our premium offer on page 21.

About Vegetables

Tomato Pruning,

How should tomatoes be pruned to make them bear better?-M.C.

make them bear betterr- M. C. This is my way: As soon as the plant makes a vigorous, stocky growth, watch it and as little axillay branches appear in the leaf axils pinch them out. Do this until the first blossoms ap-pear, or a little later. It will insure the vines bearing two weeks earlier and result in more heavy crops. I learned this of an old German farmer some years ago.-MRS. M. A. DUNLAP. ILL.

To Protect Cucumber Vines.

The striped bugs ruin my cucumber vines nearly every year. How shall I keep them off?—C. J.

Sprinkle tobacco over the vines. This does not injure the plants but prevents the insects from a doing so.-C. J. Upchurch, Mo.

Fall Greens

What shall I sow for "greens" in fall?-V. M.

I would recomend sowing thinly a packet of oyster endive. It will give an abundances of greens, equal to dandelion or spinach, and hetter than kale, as nothing seems to molest it.—K.G.

Household Puzzles

How to Put Up Fresh Meat.

Mrs. M. E., of Seville, Ohio, asks about meat curing, Farmers Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by Andrew Boss, details all the best methods clearly. An article on this subject, giving a consensus of methods and opin-ions by practical housewives will appear in this magazine in fall or early winter.

How to Paper Walls.

Please give some practical notes on wall papering in your magazine.-E. J. Several articles on the subject are given this month.

Suggestions and Comments Bermuda Grass.

Those who plant lawns in Bermuda grass make mistake, for it is not at all desirable. It spreads so much and too fast, allowing nothing else to row with it. Then in winter it is such an ugly glor! The mat of yellow fibers being not at all retty. It is late in putting out, which is not in s favor. The seed of this grass is hard to get, is a pity that the plants are not equally hard to nd.-M. E. H., TENN.

Lobelias.

LOBELIAS. Among some other seeds, I received a packet of Lobelia seed. I sowed them about the last of April; they soon spronted, and grew rapidly. I transplanted them into a box, placing them about two inches apart. How they did grow and bloom. They were just as beautiful when cold weather came and we set them in a cool green-house. They bloomed all winter, -ANNIE EVANS LANSDOWN, PA.

To Kill White Worms at Roots of Cabbage.

Some time ago some one asked how to kill cab-age worms: To a pailful of water add a hand-ul of saltpetre and saturate ground around roots of cablage. The same preparation will also kill worms at roots of cucumbers.—G. M. F.

How to Keep Bugs From MelonVines, Take air slacked lime and make it as fine as flour; mix thoroughly and apply it frequently. It will keep melon vines free from bugs, - R. F. P. Experiments with Poppies

One spring I tried scattering poppy seed all about the edges of the kitchen garden, hoping to enjoy them as one does in foreign lands, but the

conditions were different. The close shaded gar-den was not like the open airy field corners, nor the flowers the same. My poppies hore no re-semblance to the "poppies in the tye" on the other side and no resemblance to the cultivated ones on my own place; the cultivated ones being from two to four incless and more across, while the scattered ones, many of them could have been laid on a ten cent piece. The popy likes good rich eard rank will pry well in the tries and care given them. I sow them in August so that I have two full blooming seasons of them. Those for the the first season are about four in-thes high now, beautiful to look at, their leaves of the cut and corr. -C. B. Homor.

Celery Culture

I knew nothing about celery until the agricul-tural department seut me a packet of celery seed in a congressional donation. I gave it a row in the garden and hoed it. How it grew I At eight incheshigh I had no idea what to do with it, but felt certain that I ought to do something. A newspaper note said that celery was a native of the ocean shore and revelled in sait. "Be sure to sait your celery." It was the first instruction in celery culture I ever read. The celery was doing first class work, just needed transplanting; but I knew it not. So I salted it rhoroughly,—and ev-ery plant died with commendable zeal in right doing!

ery plant died with commendable zeal in right doing! This year my celery rows were too close for earthing up such rampant growth properly. A lot of six-inch tile and a straw stack near by of-fered opportunity for experiment. Part of the celery was earthed up and rusted badly. Part had tile set over it and some plants rusted. An early freeze caught it and quife ruined it. Part was straw banked, blanched nicely, rusted almost not at all. I feel confident that future trials will prove that straw, marsh hay, leaves and similar inaterial are of much value in celery blanching; they are also good in weed checking, and con-serving moisture during drouth.—E. W.

Lima Beans.

Lima Beans. How many know that the lima bean will grow on strings, trained upon the sides of a building or fence? I had the beans all over the north side of our woodhouse last summer, also on the north and east sides of the poultry yard, and I never had so many big fat limas in my life. They seem to like the partial shade and shelter. The soil was only moderately rich. The vines planted too close to the poultry wire, were of course eaten, but I replanted farther away from the wire, and as the fowls could not reach them when they were young and tender, they let them alone, and they shaded their yard nicely. As for the beauty of that high wire fence and homely old building, no one has an idea, until it is tried; what a delightful, cool looking, cleanly vine the bean is. Tintend it for my back porch after this. It makes a dense, cool shade.—M. M.

Plan For Succession

I have a long row of hardy roses. The bushes are not set very close together. Here and there between I have hardy perenials,—phlox, pinks, foxglove and several other sorts. Cosmos was planted whereever there was space left. The re-sult was a succession of bloom from the time the roses bloomed until a hard freeze killed the cos-

nos. Among annuals it is easy to have a succession of bloom if you manage right. I had a oed that came up thick with volunteer plants of poppy and coreopsis. As soon as the poppies began to show fewer blooms they were pulled up, then the coreopsis bloomed. When they began to seed they were pulled out, a dahlia and some pe-



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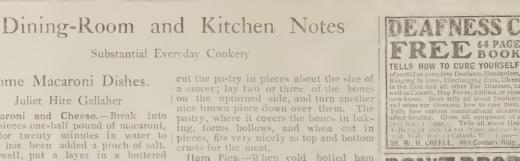
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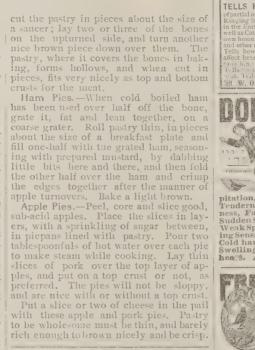
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Macaroni and Cheese.—Break into small pieces one-half pound of macaroni, cook for twenty minutes in water to which has been added a pinch of salt. Drain well, put a layer in a buttered baking-dish—then a layer of grated cheese, dotted over with pieces of butter, continue so until the dish is filled. Sprinkle bread or cracker crumbs over the top—dot over with butter and pour over the whole a cupful of milk. Bake thirty minutes. Macaroni Savory.—Half a pound of

thirty minutes. Macaroni Savory.—Half a pound of macaroni, the bones of a chicken, duck or turkey, a few cheese rinds, some ex-tract of meat, pepper and salt. Break the macaroni into small pieces and stew with the bones and sufficient water to cover it.

Some Macaroni Dishes. Juliet Hite Gallaher

the bones and sufficient water to cover it. When tender take out the bones and put in grated cheese rinds, pepper, salt and extract of meat. Serve hot, with toast. Macaroni a la Americaine.—Take an equal quantity of ham and chicken and mince them fine. Then weigh out half the quantity of boiled macaroni, add three well-beaten eggs, one ounce of butter, a dash of cayenne pepper and salt to taste, put in a basin and boil for two hours.

Macaroni With Tomato Sauce .-- Cook Macaroni with lomato Sauce.—Cook macaroni and drain well through a col-ander. Put in a frying pan two table-spoonfuls each of flour and butter, mix till smooth, then add one pint of stewed tomatoes, salt and pepper; bring to a boil, then add the macaroni.

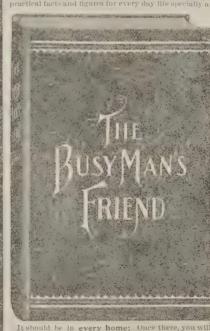
Pies for Working Men.

G. T. Drennan

Pies for Working Men.
G. T. Drennan
These receipts are all directly from the wife of one of the "boss" workmen at the lumber camp in the pine woods about ten miles south of New Orleans. We were invited to eat with them, the day we visited the camp and the pies were as good as any I ever ate.
Fried Peach Pies.—Stew the evaporated peaches in enough water to keep them from burning. When perfectly tender, sweeten to taste and beat with a large spoon to a pulp. Make the pastry and roll pieces of it very thin, the size of a breakfast plate. Spread one large spoontul of stewed peaches over one-half and turn the other over it, crimping the edges closely together. Lift with a batter-cake turner and lay each half-moon in hot lard. Turn as soon as brown and let the other side brown. These are the genuine old Southern plantation "flap jacks." They are eaten with sugarhouse or open-kettle Louisiana molasses. In cold weather, with a cup of hot coffee, working men consider fried peach pies a feast. Maple symp is good with them.
Sweet Potato Pies.—Boil sweet potatoes muil perfectly done. Beat to a pulp with sugar, two eggs to six medium sized potatoes, and two spoonfuls of butter. Use sugar to taste. Have ready pecan meats, chopped, and ad one coffee-cupful to six potatoes. Fill pie pass lined with pastry, full to the top, as the potato does not rise much. Bake in a molerate oven.
None of these pies "run" when cut, the slices can be taken in the hand and eater to we.

moderate oven. None of these pies "rnn" when cut. The slices can be taken in the hand and eaten as easily as a sandwich. Any of the ingredients, compounded as here directed, can be made into a sandwich; but working men are fond of nice crisp pie cruct abora energything also

but working men are fond of nice crisp pie-crust above everything else. Meat Pies.—Have the butcher chop the backbone or chine of pork into small sections. Boil until done, seasoning with salt, black and red pepper and parsley. Make rich pastry and roll it thin. Place the backbones in a deep pan and pour over them enough of the liquor to keep them moist. Cover the whole top with pastry, drawing the edges down over the rim of the pan, and bake in a moderate oven. For the dinnerpail,



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7 Prof. J. A. Nichols, A. M., and H. H. Goodrich, considering practical worth and durability. 1601 arranged and systemized for The Busy Man. The following is the Table of Con-

tents in part, which speaks for itself. Tents in part, which speaks for itself. The Hows of Business. Success, How to, Notes, How to write, collect, transfer, etc. Receipts, Different forms. Orders, How to write, Due Bills, How to write, present and endorse. Drafts, Hints and helps on writing different forms.

Tornes, thinks and nears on white forms, Bill of Exchange, Baaks, How to do business with, Papers, How to transfer, Delt, How to omand payment, Change, How to omake quickly, Wealth, How to onkain.

Money, How to work by mail. Money, How to send by mail. Difficulties, How to settle by arbitration. Arbitration. Arbitration. Power of Attorney, Debts, How to collect.

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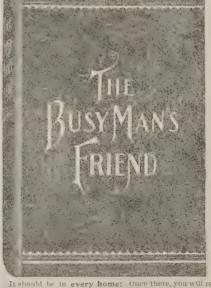
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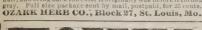




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مح مح مح مح مح

The farmhouse dining-room and kitchen have been well treated, as to ar-rangement, by competent writers earlier in these pages. The following items as to kitchen furnishing and keeping have been contributed by readers to our New Ideas department during the year, and we present them now at housecleaning time, as most helpful to all who are in the midst of, or contemplating such work. Around the Stove.

In the Kitchen.

Around the Stove. When polishing a stove dissolve the blacking in strong coffee and it will be easily removed from the hands.—A. G. T. Mix stove blacking with a little vine-gar instead of water, and the stove will polish much quicker.—K. L. O. Take a cake of Dixon's blacking and shave up with one-half cake of Ivory Soap. Dissolve in enough hot water to make a paste the thickness of cream. Ap-ply to stove will easily take a bright and lasting polish.—Mrs. W. S. P. **An Excellent Use for Coal Ashes.**—A very fine labor-saving polish can be made with soap jelly and coal ashes. Take common soap and make with water a jelly stiff enough to set when cold. Stir in, while warm, as much coal ashes as your liquid will take, or until the mass is stiff. Put this in a tin or crock and ap-ply with a cloth to all kinds of bright kitchen ware, also zinc and granite ware, kitchen ware, also zinc and granite ware, brass, tin, or in fact, any greasy or smoky kitchen utensil. You will be surprised how it will clean the outside of granite kettles as well as the inside.—Mrs. W.

H. R. To Remove Soot from Oven.— Soot can be quickly removed from the cooking the burning paper beneath the oven. stove by burning paper beneath the oven. All draughts should be turned toward the oven, as this gives the soot a chance to escape through the flue. The opening beneath the oven should be left open till the paper is all burned. -A. V B.

Kitchen Utensils.

To Mend Granite Wear.—Hold it over the fire and turn on a little shellac—it cooks on hard, and will last a long time. To Clean Agate Wear.—If you have a badly burned agateware dish try putting it on the stove and filling with cold water to which a handful of wood ashes has been added. Let boil until the burned substance can be easily removed.

To Clean Irons that are rusty or black To Clean Irons that are rusty or black, soak them over night in whey, then wash well and rub with a damp cloth dipped in soda. They will look like new and will not smudge the clothes. Before putting them away they should be greased. Old fruit-can lids treated the same way will look almost as nice as new, and so will spades, hoes, cultiva-tors, shovels, etc.—A. V. B.

Kitchen Conveniences.

A Zinc-Covered Table.—A useful piece of kitchen furniture is a table cov-ered with heavy tin or zinc. It costs but little and lasts so long. You can always have a nice, clean table with little care. No unsightly, greasy oil-cloth after preparing meat, etc.—J. K. A Converient Back—Take a piece of

preparing meat, etc.—J. K. A Convenient Rack.—Take a piece of canvas or denim or any strong cloth six inches wide and as long as you please and tack strongly to the woodwork over the kitchen table. Tack with two tacks in each end and four between each article, arranging sufficient fullness for them to slip in easily.—E. M.

Kitchen Don'ts.

Kitchen Don'ts. Don't black a stove while hot, it takes more blacking and gives less polish. Don't use knives for scraping the ta-ble; it roughens and tears the linen. Don't pour boiling water on greasy spots; put on saturated soda for a few minutes, then wash in cold soapsuds. Don't litter up pantry or 'kitchen in preparing a meal; it will take too long to clean afterward. Don't pour boiling water over your china; it will crack by sudden contract-ion and expansion.

Don't pour boining water over your china; it will crack by sudden contract-ion and expansion. Don't leave the dish towels crumpled up; rinse them and hang in the sun. Don't wash your linoleum with hot water or suds. Use half water and half milk, warm. This keeps the lustre like new new.



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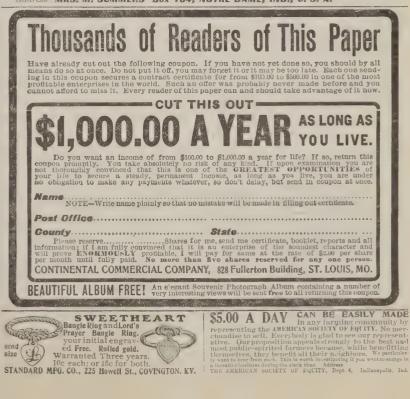
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A Tangled Web (Continued from page 8)

back a tall graceful woman, whose sweet shyness subdued him far more than even the changeable fitful frankness of her shyness subdued him far more than even the changeable fiftul frankness of her girlhood, and a new sort of barrier seemed to have grown up between them. Then had come Mary Beaufort's death, and Will told himself that he must wait till Nuna's deep sorrow for her sister soft-ened, and then she would be his wife. He would claim the fulfilment of a prom-ise made in one of their childish rambles. "I will be your wife, Will dear," the little maiden had said, "and you'll al-ways take care of me, won't you?" He knew the idea was foolish, but it haunted him. As he drove along today it pressed on him that he was letting the year slip by without having made one elfort to win Nuna's love. "I have been away in London, and then there came haymaking and harvest-ing ; what chance have I had?" A deep flush rose on his broad open forehead. He had seen Nuna every Sun-day, and he might have seen ner oftener; why had he been so backward a wooer? The reins slackened, and the black horse, feeling that his master was lot in reverie, took himself along the road at a more leisurely pace than the swinging trot he had been keeping up. (Continued in May)

(Continued in May)

Sharp Eyes

(Continued from page 23) her from all the flock for his mate. And

(Continued from page 23) her from all the flock for his mate. And she followed in loving loyalty. At last the gander, espied far beyond them a lake, lying like a shallow pool, rimmed round with low, sloping banks, where, in other springs, he had stopped to feed and rest. He spread this news among the flock and they sank swiftly down upon it, squalking contentedly as they paddled about for food. Finally the broad black bills were tacked beneath glossy wings and they slept. With the coming of the grey dawn the flock arose to feed and, ere sunrise turned the waters of the lake to crimson, they were well on their way. Their flight was now over the level corn fields of the river valley. The full-throated leader had no thought that a foe might lurk behind those innocent shocks of corn or that he ought to have led his swift-winged colords nearer the great blue dome of the sky. That low flight in the early morning was the hunter's opportunity; with uner-ring eye and practised aim he marked the leader. A shot rang out across the confield. Screaming with pain and rage the gander dropped dizzily from his place and with uncertain strokes and les-sening power, fluttered far out of the hunter's reach. The wound was a mortal one, but he yet had strength to escape his captor. Marmed at the sound, the flock rose instantly to a safer height. A new

Alarmed at the sound, the flock rose instantly to a safer height. A new gander took the lead and they passed swiftly out of sight. Only his mate dropped far behind the others to the side of her recursted lord. She could de of her wounded lord. She could do nothing to show her love and sorrow but

nothing to show her love and sorrow but watch beside him and touch his beak with hers as she had done on the day of their brief wooing. For a time he fought fiercely with death, till the circle of sweeping wings grow less and less and the crimson tide that stained his plumage dyed red the patches of snow. Then all was still, For three days she mourned beside her dead. And on the fourth she began her solitary flight to the lakes that lie be-yond the waters of Superior. *Pearl Howard Campbell*.

A Pioneer Seedswoman.

A Pioneer SeedsWoman. Fourteen years ago, a quiet, home-loving woman entered a hitherto untried field for women. Her love of flowers and her belief in their power to brighten the dark places of life 1cd Miss C. H. Lip-pincott, of Minneapolis, to adopt a busi-ness, career. Her success has proved her wisdom and revealed her busine-sability. One of the most notable results has been the beautiful lawns and gardens grown with her seeds, for which each year a number of generous cash prizes are offered.



and and and and

The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and can-not be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, ointments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the dis-eased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the generel system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system from the system.

Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.



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DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by send-ing a Month's Medicines Free.

Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often de-stroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer. Catarrh Causes Deafness

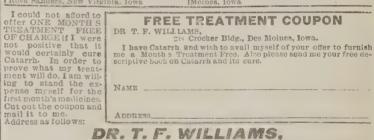
Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

COULD NEITHER TASTE NOR SMELL | BAD CASE CATARRH OF STOMACH "I was in a critical condition from Chr Catarrh. Could not taske nor smell. Imp ble to breathe through nose; hearing and s both affected. Dr. Williams' treatment en up, cured me, and I can now taske and sn where the state of the second sight are entirely re-od."-M.S. FISH, Farnhamville, Iowa.

DOCTOR ADVISED MY TREATMENT "For ten years I suffered dreadfully from CT tarrh. I thought I could not live. Nothin secmed to help me. My family doet not me to try Dr. Williams treatment, and I as all do say it entirely wreatment. I all do say it entirely wreatment.".".We suffered one minute since with Cotarth"."." Williams treatment, and I am entirely tured me. I have noi tinute since with Catarrh."-Mrs New Virginia. Iowa

¹⁶For years I had Catarrh of BIOMACH ¹⁶For years I had Catarrh of the Stomach Was consipated, had no appetite, sour stom-ach, as in stomach, beiching. More tired In-morning than upon retiling. All local doctor-and expert specialists failed to even give re-lief. The Combination Treatment of Dr. Will iams cured mo entirely. I now enjoy perfec-health."-Mrs. A. C. MOSIER, Granger, Iowa

ALMOST DEAF FROM CATARRH "Ten years ago Dr. Williams' treatmen cured me of catarrhal Deatness I could scarce ly hear at all. Have had no return of the dis ease; my hearing is good: have no more head-aches."-FRANK ABEL, 1164 Sixth Ave., Der Moines, Iowa



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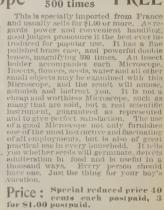
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Huntsville, Ala.

Where the Bread Rose.

Johnny Jacobs first discovered it. "Come on, fellers!" he told the crowd. "There's a real earthquake in the Holmes backya

"There is a real carinquake in the Holmes back yar l." Thereupon ensued a wild, riotous rush to the rear of the premises of the pretty house tenanted by young Mr. Holmes and his equally young wife. Certaiuly it was curious. In a spot as large as the of a barrel the earth sectled and acked, rose and fell again. The boys looked on in awe, and Johnny Jacobs ran and called his mother to the side fence to see. She went into the house at once to pack the silver and telephoned her husband to come home immediately if he ever again wished to see his family alive. "Better call a policeman," voluntcered a nervous woman, who lived on the other side of the Holmes residence. "Maybe he could do something," she ended, vaguely. The hows surveyed her in lordly, mas-

"Maybe he could do something," she ended, vaguely. The boys surveyed her in lordly mas-culine scorn. "Maybe the lava will flow 'way down the street," ventured one of them, with hazy geographical mem-ories. The other boys looked properly impressed and the earth continued its re-markable upheavals. The crowd in-creased creased.

markable upheavals. The crowd in-creased. Presently adults fringed the ring around the point of interest and issued stern orders to juveniles to keep away. "If it does prove a scismic convulsion of nature," oratorically declared the lit-tle professor from down the street, "there is no telling where a big crack may spring in the earth's surface and engulf us ail! Most wonderful thing I ever saw!" There was a decided roll of the earth and finally it parted enough to reveal a smooth, white surface of mushroom texture. There was mad excitement. "A fungus of some sort," proclaimed the professor. "It seems of huge dimen-sions, too-we may be on 'the eve of a great discovery!" "Hooray!" shouted Johnny Jacobs. "T'll sell it to a museum—I found it first!" More and more of the smooth, rounded curface appresent and speculation was tife

first?" More and more of the smooth, rounded surface appeared and speculation was rife. The crowd around the remarkable spot was growing huge in the dusk. Finally Mr. Holmes himself appeared, dragged by the man from across the street, who spied him coming home. The man was explaining elaborately and Mr. Holmes looked puzzled and a trifle excited. It is an extraordinary person who can main-tain a calm exterior when his backyard is the scene of a new botanical discovery in winter time, or, more important yet, an incipient earthquake. The crowd made its way for him. He viewed the gho-thy white surface that rose and fell, and turned pale. It was uncanny. Here was the earth trembling at his very feet. He hurried up the back steps and pounded on the door. It was opened by young Mrs. Holmes. Her eyes were red and so was the tip of her dear little nose. She blinked at the crowd and her lips trembled. More and more of the smooth, rounded

trembled. "What's the trouble?" asked Mr.

"What's the trouble?" asked Mr. Holmes in surprise. "Say, come out and see the curious thing in our back yard. Rither we have a volcano or clase there is a mushroom coming up that must have belonged to primeval times!" It was then she burst into tears upon his shoulder, reckless of the crowd. "No, it isn't!" she sobbed. "I made brend--and it acted' f-f-funny, and it didn't seem to rise at all--and I didn't want any one to know-so I b-b-buried it in the backyard, and now the horrible s-s-stuff is rising like Banquo's ghost!" Then everybody suddenly found it was time to go home. Chicago News.

Chicago News. time to go home.

In Papering Time.

By Fannie W. Carnes.

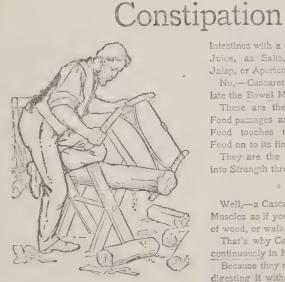
By Fannie W. Carnes. 'It is well to begin planning the an-mual cleaning campaign early. Several rooms are to be papered, we will suppose. First of all don't put blues, greens or any of the "cold colors" on walls if the rooms have a northern exposure. Choose in-tead some cheery color from the "warm colors," as red, pink, yellow, etc. Vine and flower patterns are most suitable for bedrooms; square or granite patterns for kitchens; the washable pa-pers, with their neat square designs, for bothrooms, and the more conventional fig-ners for parlors and sitting rooms. If your ure-for parlors and sitting rooms. If your

room is large and high, then a large pattern is suitable; if small get a small pattern and thereby make the room ap-pear larger. There is also much less waste of paper in the small designs. If the rooms are high, use the wide border; if low, the narrow border, or have the overhead paper come down on the walls about ten inches. The side paper may just meet this. Finish with a neat picture moulding to harmonize with the paper. If the walls or ceiling have been whitewashed and you wish to paper over them, wash every inch of the surface with strong vinegar once anyway, and it the lime is very thick go over it again, the acid kills the alkadi. Paper overhead first and be very sure the edges are well pressed down. Use a clean brush broom or cloth for the pressing or smoothing. If the edges of the paper project over the mop-board let them alone till dry, then cut off with a sharp knife; this leaves a near dege. I usually use flor paste. A little glue dissolved and added to the paste helps the paper to stick well. After the room is papered let if dry slowly, as a hot fire will cause the paper to dry too quickly and get loose. It is not necessary to buy paint to match the paper every time, as white paint for parlors, bedrooms, etc., harmonizes nicely with all papers. Pearl grey is a very economical color for kitchene, pantries, etc.

Profitable Poultry.

This is the title of an attractive little booklet issued by Berry's Golden Rule Poultry Farm; Clarinda, Iowa, the first fifteen pages of which are devoted to practical poultry raising. It is a book which those who keep fowls will not pack away on dusty shelves or destroy as soon as the pages are glanced over, but will be keep upon the table for conven-ient reference.





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Two hours a day sawing wood will keep anyone's Bowels regular.

No need of pills, Cathartics, Castor Oil nor "Physic," if you'll only work the Sawbuck regularly.

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* *

But, if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, and make a Success of it.

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Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles, without work.

They don't Purge, Gripe, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act

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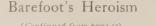
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Never Cut a Corn





(Continued from page 13) was lower was great. Could he reach it? He must try, and he struck bravely out, lifting his head high to keep the child's golden head above water. The crowd that had gathered on the bank cheered him on. Poor Albert lay along the wall in an agony of hope and fear and pride in his dog's heroism. The bold strokes grew slower and feebler as the great dog neared the wall, but the cheering and the sight of his master re-newed his courage. He had just strength left to give a slight spring up the wall, as strong hands caught his collar and lit-tle Elsa's dress. But he did not loose the child's clothing until he stoot before her mother, and, looking up in her face, faintly wagged his tail. The little cot-tage had no comfort too good for Bare-foot after that. foot after that.

Old Shep and Young Shep.

Old Shep and Foung Shep. Old Shep was at one time the guardian of the Central Park sheep in New York. Though eighteen years old at the time of this story he had lived among them from his infancy. Like many another shepherd dog, Shep, when but a few weeks old, was put under the care of a ewe whose lambs had been taken from her to make room for him, and hence he doubtless felt himself a sort of kinsman of the flock. of the flock

his longing to be back with the flock he loved so well.

loved so well. One day the Park Superintendent came up to the farm on a visit, and Shep's heart beat with delight; for he imagined, though wrongly, that it was for him the visitor had come. His new master took the superintendent out into a field to see some fine cows, and Shep followed : but the cows became restrive at the sight of the dor the dog. "Go home Shep!" said his new master,

the deg. "Go home Shep!" said his new master, turning sharply upon him. Shep bright-ened up immediately. His eyes opened wide and his bushy tail, which had drooped ever since he took up his new quarters, rose high in the air and curled over his back with its wonted grace. He understood the words of the order per-fectly; but he knew only one "home," and that was in the Central Park sheep-fold. With an alacrity that did credit to his good limbs, he bounded off in the direction where he knew it stood. He had come by way of a steamboat that landed at Poughkeepsie, and with a sagacity that might be looked for in a human being, but could hardly be ex-pected in the canine family, he found his way at once to the wharf. There, not being able to read the time-table posted upon the wharf-shed, he sat down behind some barrels and waited patiently for the boat to come. Whon it arrived

not being able to read the time-table posted upon the wharf-shed, he sat down behind some barrels and waited patiently for the boat to come. When it arrived, almost the first passenger to get aboard was Shep; He made the embarkation in just three bounds, and forgetting all about buying a ticket, hid himself at once among some great cases of merchan-dise lying on the main deck, where he remained, composed and comfortable, during the journey. The boat, in due time, reached the wharf at the foot of West Twenty-third street, New York city; and, as may be imagined, Shep did not tarry on the way between the wharf and the Central Park. Long before his fel-low-passengers had their Inggage safely landed, Shep had reached the fold and was being hailed by the sheep with un-mistakable evidences of delight. And from that day, the Park Superintendent, Mr. Conklin, a warm-hearted man, would not permit any one to remove the faith-ful collie from the fold. *Sarah Orne Jewett.*





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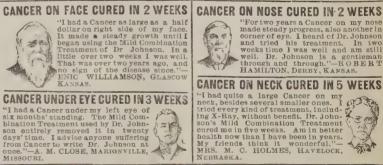
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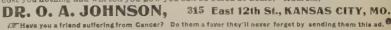
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Don't

The Fakir's Confession

(Continued from page 10)

 (Continued from page 10)

 (Continued from page 10)

 The could not go another day without ightning-rods, or an order for them, if the tame and handed it to the old man to sign. He took it but, his hand to he he site of the order, how to his heighbors. Still he was fid to he to her orders, how to at her orders, when the he were mutually interested and boson. The order, how the for orders how to his heighbor he sublidings at so man.

 "Met another talk, in which I urged his but the was hid to the order orders have be here order and how the mather to here orders. He took and offered how to here was how to he

thunderstruck.

thunderstruck. "He tore around in a terrible rage and declared that he never ordered more than twenty-five dollars worth of rods. Then Hancey quietly produced the order, which provided for 'rodding the building in a complete manner according to the judgment of the party of the first part,' which, of course, meant the highway-man. After considerable argument and threats of a lawsuit were indalged in, Mr. Goodman gave his note for \$250, which we sold at a small shave at Seneca Falls.'' Falls.

Falls." Now the artful devices by which Mor-eau and his men fleeced the farmers of Western New York would fill a good-sized volume, but having recounted enough of them to show plainly the fakir's method of procedure, we here, close our install-ments of Moreau's confession, assured that with our readers "fore-warned is fore-armed."

Genie's Almanac.

Monday to wash all my dolly's clothes, Lots to be done as you may suppose, Tuesday to iron and put away, That takes a body the live-long day. Wednesday to darn, to fix, and to mend, Plenty of sewing, you may depend.

Thursday, if shining, we visiting go, Then we are dressed in our best, you know

know. Friday, oh then we go out to shop, Once you get started, 'tis hard to stop. Saturday, polish, scrub and bake, Tired out, hardly can keep awake. Sunday, oh, that day of all is the best, Glad it is here, now we can rest.



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How To Make a Vise

(Continued from page 12)

(Continued from page tz) one on the inside of the two-by-four marked F, as shown at D, in Figs. 4 and 10, and to two cleats nailed to the floor, as shown at G, in Fig. 4. Nail each of: the braces marked D, with at least four mails, to the floor and to F, then put in six good, strong, at least three-inch nails, into each end of each of the pieces mark-ed E and B. If the vise is to get very hard usage an extra pair of eighteen inch pieces should be put on just below E, as the strain is very great at times. If the hammering has loosened any part, nail it, more solidly, as any part that works loose nuder the nailing is not solid enough to stand the strain it will prob-ably get. Now put the other two-by-four into the groove between the eighteen-inch pieces and nail a cross-piece, "L," of into the groove between the eighteen-inch pieces and nail a cross-piece, "L," of inch board three or four inches broad, with its lower edge beveled to fit the hotches shown at H in Figs. 5 and 10. Now make 12 pieces like M in Fig. 6, from inch board three inches wide and two pieces, like Fig. 7. From inch board four inches wide, saw a piece of two-by-four ten inches long, as shown in Fig. 8, and nail one of the pieces, as shown at I in Fig. 9, using nails at least three inches long, and about four or five of them, as the work must be strong. The sawed edge must be next to the piece marked A in Fig. 9. The other piece of this two-by-four is the wedge shown at K, in Fig. 10.

marked A in Fig. 9. The other piece of this two-by-four is the wedge shown at K, in Fig. 70. The vise is now ready for business. To use it, place one of the pieces shown in Fig. 7 next to the piece marked F, then the thing to be held, then the other piece Fig. 7, then the movable jaw, mark-ed H in Fig. 10, then all the pieces, Fig. 6, that can be put in as shown in Fig. 10 at M, then the wedge, and hammer it in tight. If the wedge slips, put on some rosin. The sawed edge of the wedge should be next the piece marked I in Fig. 9. The piece L, on the two-by-four marked H, should be in the notch, to make H stand as near straight up and down as possible, but the top of H must always lean toward F to make it grip tight. If you have any trouble in under-standing or making the things I tell about, write me enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope in care of Vicks Magazine. I have written this article because several things I have in mind to show you about making need the use of a vise more or less. For holding metals a pair of old files used for jaws will save the wooden jaws of the vise.

Government Seeds

Through the attention of a member of Congress I have received a package of sweet corn and one each of Curled Siberian kale, Danvers onion, Big Bos-ton lettnce and Stone tomato. The seed packets are about half the size sent out by seedsmen, and the whole outfit is worth perhaps five cents, provided the seeds are good and true to name, which we will not undertake to guarantee. We suppose that the Congressmen imagine we will not undertake to guarantee. We suppose that the Congressmen imagine that the votes of the farmers throughout the country can be bought with five cents' worth of common garden seed, of which they can buy a better quality from any dealer. But while each little pack-age is of small value, they run, in the aggregate, to a cost of several hundred thousands of dollars, which might' do real good if not wasted on this gigantic humbug. When we lived in the South we always handed our package to the colored man nearest at hand when it was received, for we never wasted space and correctived, for we never wasted space and Labor on seeds the quality of which we had no confidence in. The present package may please the English sparrows in the street, -W. F. Massey.

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